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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"The girl is right enough, Master Hayward," he said grimly. "Fate has played us a shabby trick, and we must take whatever chance remains. Our lives are at stake, but I doubt if we make it, for the savages will find our trail—"

"You will not go as you came," she interrupted. "There is a canoe yonder, hidden beneath the bank. Cross the lake in that before daybreak and you will have hours the start. I will hold them here as long as possible, and there is no other boat. They will have to march around the shore. Come, I will show you."

We followed her out into the night, across the narrow clearing into the fringe of woods. There were clouds overhead, and very dark, but there seemed to be a path winding through the dense tangle of underbrush. I followed Schultz, keeping close enough barely to distinguish his figure. Twice he ran into trees, but was too frightened to speak aloud. The distance was short, however, and the four of us halted at the edge of the shore facing the water. We could catch no glimpse from here of the Indian camp, and the silence was profound. Only for a moment did the girl hesitate, bending down and listening. Then she led the way around a narrow point of sand, pressed back some bushes, and revealed the sharp prow of a canoe. Brady flung down his pack, and hauled the light craft down to the edge of the water.

"Lay hold there, Schultz," he ordered in low voice, "till we get her afloat." I stood alone back in the shadow, hesitating, uncertain. It was in my heart to refuse to desert her there. She turned toward me.

"You must get away at once," she said. "There is little enough time. Head straight out for the opposite shore."

"But I have no wish to go without you."

"Without me?" her voice questioning. "There is nothing for me to flee from: I have nothing to fear from Indians. Is it so hard for you to recall what I am?"

"Yes, it is, Mademoiselle," I pleaded earnestly. "My thought will not associate you with these savages. Perhaps I might if I knew your people, but not such ruthless murderers as those yonder, wearing the scalps of women. Who is to protect you from that motley crew? Will it be Girty? or that English agent?"

Her eyes met mine even in the darkness.

"I shall need appeal to neither, Monsieur. You do not in the least understand. I am not a mere squaw of the Wyandots, but a teacher they love. There is not a tribe from the Wabash to the upper lakes among whom my name is not known. I have even sat in council with the chiefs, and spoken. Touch me, those outlaws! Not one would dare lay a finger upon me. I am as safe among them as my father was."

"But he was killed."

"By no Indian hand. Please, Monsieur, do not urge me any more. As it is I am balanced between two duties—to go with you, guard you, and see you safe, or remain and condemn my father's murderer."

"You believe then—"

"That he was the Englishman who bears your name. That man alone had knowledge of this hut on the island; he alone possessed opportunity. The scarlet jacket left behind, and his sudden appearance in the Indian camp, all point direct to his guilt. I remain to make sure; that is my duty."

"And what would you have us do?" I asked. "We no longer have any mission to the Wyandots; the White Chief is dead, and, beyond doubt, you will bear his body to the council of chiefs?"

"Yes."

"Then is there any reason why we should go forward into greater peril?"

"No; that was what I meant to tell you, Monsieur Brady!"

The scout rose to his feet, a black smudge in the night, and came up the low bank to where we stood.

"You called, Mademoiselle?"

"Yes; I was talking with the officer, but perhaps you do not understand all. Captain D'Auvray was known to the Wyandots as Wa-pa-tee-tah. He is dead, and his body will be taken to Sandusky; I shall tell the Wyandots how he died. There is no longer need that Monsieur should meet them in council. It is better that you return to Fort Harmar."

"Then why should we cross the lake?"

"So as to hide your trail. The Indians will believe you have gone on. I will encourage that belief. Now mark my words closely. There is a stream almost opposite here, flowing into the lake; it not large, but bears sufficient water to float a canoe for several miles. It circles to the south, and you must follow its course, leaving no sign. When you reach water too shallow, leave the canoe hidden and strike for the Ohio. There will be no pursuit, for I pledge you these Indians will go with me."

She paused, but neither of us spoke, and she held out her hand.

"Good-by, Monsieur Brady."

He accepted the proffered hand awkwardly, dropped it almost instantly, and stepped back.

"I reckon that would be the best way, Miss," he stammered, "so maybe we better go. Are you ready, sir?"

"Yes, run out the canoe; I'll be there in a minute. Mademoiselle."

She turned toward me, as he went noiselessly across the sand beach. Her hand was not extended, but I had the courage to reach out and grasp it in my own.

"Do not say good-by to me," I whispered, feeling my voice tremble. "I go because you wish it, because it seems to be the wise thing to do; but I will not believe we are never to meet again."

"Yet that is not likely, Monsieur."

"If I seek you it might be."

"It will require more than peaceful travel to do that," she replied soberly. "There is going to be war."

"War! the Indians of the northwest?"

"Yes; the time has come—is here. The council at Sandusky was for no other purpose. Girty's message was merely an excuse for the Wyandots to join the other tribes. He confessed as much to me. It was because my father realized his helplessness longer to restrain British influence that he disappeared. It is war, Monsieur."

"But not between us," I insisted, shocked at the picture. "Mademoiselle, come with me. There is nothing left to hold you to this life among savages. With your father dead, why should you continue to bury yourself in these woods? You have education, refinement, gentleness; why should you not go now, before war breaks along the border?"

"And desert my people?"

"But they are not your people; you are white, not red." That small drop of Indian blood in your veins does not make you a Wyandot. You have nothing else in common with them. Why not be yourself, choosing life among those of your own race?"

I thought she hesitated, and I grasped her hand more closely, the hot blood mounting in my veins. In the dim light I could see her lowered face, the eyes downcast.

"No, Monsieur," she said at last, very low. "It is good of you to think thus of me, but—but I cannot do that. You must not urge. 'Tis true there is more French blood in me than Indian, and I love those things to which you invite. They tempt me to be false to my mother's people, but—but, Monsieur, I have a duty to which I am sacredly pledged. The Wyandots need me—more now that my father is gone than ever before. They are my people; I was born to them, and played as a child in their villages. They love me, trust me, and I help them by teaching them the Christ. To desert them would be to desert Him. I cannot do that, Monsieur, merely to gratify myself."

"But have I no call upon you?" I insisted in desperation.

"No, Monsieur," and she was looking at me now with some amazement. "'Tis scarce an hour since I believed you a murderer. We do not know each other. Let me trust, and believe in you; do not speak like that."

"I meant nothing wrong, Mademoiselle," I broke in hastily, stung by her words of reproof. "You have come to me out of the woods like a new life. I know it is strange, all strange, but there is already something between us that can never be severed."

"Is there, Monsieur?"

"Yes; race makes no difference. I thought it did once. When you said back there in the shadow of the stockade that you were a Wyandot it was as if you struck me a blow in the face. I swore then I would think of you no more, yet, even that night, you were in my dreams, and ever since your face has been in my memory."

I felt her handclasp tighten on mine, although her body remained motionless.

"I did not think you would speak like that, Monsieur," she said gravely, her glance sweeping the two dim figures beside the canoe. "I do not wish you to say such things to me. I am an Indian; you an American—an officer, Monsieur. You forget, but I do not. We meet once, twice, and you talk to me as the English do to women of my people. Have I given you cause to believe me a light-o'-love? At first I thought you a spy; then a traitor, later a murderer. Then when Monsieur Brady told me the truth, I endeavored to save you. I—I had even begun to like you, to wish you well, and now you ruin all."

"You do not believe me in earnest?"

"I! how can I, Monsieur? I think you jest, you amuse yourself. Let us stop it all now. You go back to your people, I to mine, and we will both forget. No! do not say more! I will not listen. Come with me to the boat."

I followed her down the back, words burning on my lips she gave me no chance to speak, for she moved with quick decision. The two men had the canoe turned over, at the very edge of the water, and the scout was upon

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

FULL TEXT OF WILSON'S LAST WORD TO GERMANY ON U-BOAT WARFARE

The text of the American note to Germany, signed by Secretary Lansing and addressed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, follows:

To Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately by telegraph to my government your excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which, on March 24 last, wrecked the French steamship Sussex in the English channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to your excellency:

Information now in the possession of the government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inferences which my government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in your excellency's note of the 10th inst. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more pasengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkstone to Dieppe. The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English channel; and was not following the route taken by troop ships or supply ships.

About 80 of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

Sussex Only Climax.

A careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of your excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

The government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the imperial government of the 10th of April, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the imperial government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelve-month and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations.

If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer responsible for that act had wilfully violated his orders or been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the imperial government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of the submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

On the contrary, the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels, of all sorts, nationalities and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The imperial government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of danger, and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus proscribed or to enter them at their peril, the government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violation of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels.

Ruthless Destruction.

It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks; and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the imperial government in the circumstances then existing.

The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based that protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity, and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

The imperial government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon in spite of the solemn protest of the government of the United States, the commanders of the imperial government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the imperial government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put.

Again and again the imperial government has given its solemn assurances to the government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity.

As recently as February last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the armed naval forces of its adversaries and deal with them as with men-of-war, thus, at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

Often No Warning.

Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to bottom.

But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners, like the Lusitania and Arabic, and mere passenger boats, like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color or justification.

No limit of any kind had, in fact, been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the imperial government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The roll of Americans who have lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown, month by month, until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

"Time Has Now Come."

The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy it has sought to be governed by the most thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of an unprecedented war and to be guided by sentiments of very genuine friendship for the people and government of Germany. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial government as, of course, given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the imperial government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principle of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

It now owes it to a just regard for its own right to say to the imperial government that that time has come. It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment, of course, involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible right of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

LANSING.

DISMISSES SUIT AGAINST N. Y. C. CONSOLIDATION

White Plains, N. Y., April 24.—Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser today dismissed an action brought by Clarence H. Venner against the New York Central railroad to declare the consolidation of that company with the Lake Shore and Michigan Central a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

WILSON'S NOTE TO GERMANY IS AN ULTIMATUM

President Tells Congress Kaiser Must Stop Submarine Warfare or Relations Will Be Severed.

Washington, April 19.—Before a joint session of both houses of congress this afternoon President Wilson declared that in his latest note to Germany on the Sussex case he had notified that country that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued. The note was dispatched by Secretary of State Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to forward to the German foreign office. It was practically an ultimatum to which Germany must answer shortly in an acceptable manner or Ambassador von Bernstorff will be handed his passports and Ambassador Gerard recalled.

No Action Asked.

The President asked no action whatever of congress. He simply informed it of the accumulation of facts proving that Germany's assurances to the United States are being violated; that the submarine campaign, despite the earnest protests of the United States, is being conducted with renewed vigor in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity and that he means to sever relations unless it is brought within the law.

The President's note and his address to congress are final. They mark the end of diplomatic exchanges. A continuance of the long standing friendly relations, the President made clear, depends alone upon Germany's conduct.

All other matters in congress and in official circles seem to be overshadowed by the supreme issue of international peace. While many in the official circle seem to believe that the worst that can come out of the German situation is that diplomatic relations will be severed and that this need not result in hostilities, the greater majority realize that the breaking of diplomatic relations must inevitably lead to hostile acts, although the sphere of hostile activity would be limited, due to the fact that already Germany is isolated by war conditions. We cannot and would not send troops to Germany, and our fleet could not reach her or hers reach us.

She has no outlying territory that would be a subject of attack, so that even if war comes many believe it would be a paper war mainly, but submarine attacks on our commerce carriers would go on without interruption.

The President began his address speaking slowly and distinctly. His voice was heard throughout the chamber.

As the President began the review of the German submarine campaign there was no demonstration to punctuate his recital of the sacrifice of American lives. Not a sound was heard above the President's voice as he spoke the name Lusitania.

Every head bowed forward as the President indicated that he was approaching the keynote of his message, the announcement of the course he will pursue. His declaration that Germany had made it plain she intended to continue indiscriminate warfare in defiance of international law and the protests of the United States, was followed by the statement that this determination had left but one course open to the United States.

When he pronounced the words of the ultimatum declaring that unless Germany should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of indiscriminate submarine warfare this government would have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations, there was still no demonstration, only a tense silence and a reflection of the gravity of his words.

Cheers at Conclusion.

When he concluded with expression of hope that Germany would so act to avert a regrettable break with America, the assembly broke into cheers.

It was 1:14 o'clock when the President concluded. He had spoken just 15 minutes. Applause started on the Democratic side, and the Republican members then joined. Democrats began rising to their feet and soon the entire assemblage was standing. The applause lasted perhaps a minute and then, as the President passed out of the chamber, died away.

Speaker Clark declared the joint session at an end, and the senators filed out. The galleries quickly were deserted. Speaker Clark referred the address to the foreign affairs committee and the house resumed its regular business.

Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Kitchin declined to comment on the address. They said they desired to digest it fully before saying anything.

As soon as the senate resumed its sitting after the joint session, Senator Stone moved that the President's address be referred to the foreign relations committee. There was no discussion and the reference was made without a dissenting vote.

The house took no action on the message, Speaker Clark exercising his power to refer the message to the foreign affairs committee.

MUST SEVER RELATIONS IF SUB WARFARE NOT STOPPED

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore to say to the Imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warefare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the Imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.

AMERICA ADEQUATELY PREPARED FOR A LONG WAR, FINANCIERS SAY

FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS OF U. S.

	National Debt.	War Debt.	National Wealth.
America	$1,344,000,000	None	$187,740,000,000
Germany	1,177,000,000	$8,925,000,000	80,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 21.—With her wealth the greatest of any nation in the world, and her national debt less than that of any belligerent power, the United States today stands in a state of adequate financial preparedness for a long war. In this connection, financiers who have studied the European struggle predict that the side which can throw the last hundred million dollars into the balance will win the war.

At the outbreak of the European war, the United States occupied an enviable position so far as national wealth and national debt were concerned. Today, her position is enormously stronger because while the European belligerents have been burdening themselves with war loans, the United States has been free from the life-sapping influence of increasing debt.

The European war has caused the belligerents to add about $33,000,000,000 to their national indebtedness, so in the race for financial supremacy the United States has a $33,000,000,000 handicap in her favor in addition to the lead she held at the beginning of the struggle. Should this country be plunged in the war she will prove the nation able to throw the last hundred million into the balance.

Following is a comparison of the wealth and indebtedness of the United States and other nations:

COMPARISON IN LIABILITIES

Country.	National Debt.	War Debt.	Interest.
United States	$1,344,000,000	None	$ 21,309,000
England	3,485,000,000	$7,284,000,000	119,000,000
Germany	1,177,000,000	8,925,000,000	54,000,000
France	6,346,000,000	7,913,000,000	186,000,000
Russia	4,537,000,000	3,148,000,000	207,000,000
Austria	1,047,000,000	2,731,000,000	47,000,000

COMPARISON IN RESOURCES.

Country.	Annual Revenues.	National Wealth.
United States	$1,007,000,000	$187,740,000,000
England	918,000,000	85,000,000,000
Germany	879,000,000	80,000,000,000
France	914,000,000	50,000,000,000
Russia	1,832,000,000	40,000,000,000
Austria	120,000,000	25,000,000,000

War loans of the belligerents have totalled $31,237,330,000, of which $830,000,000 was floated in the United States. Loans of neutral countries, due largely to the war, have totalled $378,380,000, of which $91,000,000 was floated in the United States.

Germany and her allies are spending $30,000,000 a day to maintain the war; England and her allies are spending $50,000,000 a day for this purpose.

FIGHT TO DISPLACE SEN. HARDING IS UNDER WAY

Progressives Will Fight Against Ohio's Selection.

Washington, April 24.—A fight to displace Senator Warren G. Harding as the choice of the subcommittee of the Republican national committee for temporary chairman of the Republican national convention is under way. The progressive Republicans are back of it and have centered upon Senator Borah as their choice. It was suggested today by a Progressive Republican senator that details of the fight would be made public soon.

Senator Harding's selection will have to be approved by the full membership of the committee and by the delegates to the convention The senator is objected to as a reactionary.

Turks Are Reinforced.

Berne, April 24.—An undated dispatch from Berlin contains the semi-official announcement that the Turkish forces operating around Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia have been reinforced by a considerable number of Germans.

Where Gen. Scott and Obregon Will Confer

The little town of Eagle Pass, Texas, which has been selected as the meeting place of Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon for the conference that will determine the future of the American expedition in Mexico, is on the Rio Grande river, 169 miles by rail southwest of San Antonio. Gen. Obregon's temporary headquarters probably will be established at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, formerly known as Piedras Negras, just across the Rio Grande. The Mexican town is on the Mexican International railway 1,080 miles from Mexico City.

SCOTT TO MEET OBREGON; ARMY MAY FALL BACK

Chief of Staff and Mexican War Minister Will Confer at Eagle Pass This Week.

Major General Hugh D. Scott, chief of staff of the army, left Washington for the Mexican border on April 20 as the personal representative of Secretary of War Baker. He was sent to investigate the military problems confronting Major General Funston, commanding the troops in Mexico. The government's final action on Genral Carranza's request that the American expeditionary forces in Mexico be recalld, will probably depend upon General Scott's report. Carranza was reported in the middle of the week to be losing his hold over the de facto government. The faction recognizing General Obregon as its leader wants war declared by Mexico with the United States, and Obregon's power was said to be increasing. Up to the end of the week there was no confirmation of the death of Francisco Villa, and recently he has ben reported as stopping at several different localities.

San Antonio, April 24.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, will confer at Eagle Pass, Texas, with Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war in the Carranza cabinet. Official announcement of this fact was made at Fort Sam Houston today.

The news that Obregon and not Gen. Carranza would come to the border to conduct the negotiations by which the Mexican government hopes to secure the withdrawal of the American expedition strengthened the belief that the Mexican war minister had broken with the first chief.

Gen. Scott said he did not know when the conference with Obregon would take place. It is more than 1,000 miles from Mexico City to Eagle Pass, and it is probable that Obregon cannot reach the border before Saturday.

No Information of Battle.

Major General Funston said today that he was without information as to the reported fight between American and Carranza soldiers near Satevo, but admitted that the rumors coming from Mexican sources might have reached the border before any report from Gen. Pershing, who has not been heard from in 24 hours.

Francisco Villa, slightly wounded, but not incapacitated, is reported to have moved into the mountainous region northwest of Parral. This information, which reached Major General Funston today, is from a source that causes him to regard it as authentic.

Villa was last reported seen at Nonoava, about 85 miles, by trail, southwest of Satevo, where the most advanced of General Pershing's forces were yesterday.

General Funston intimated the American troopsw ould be in a position to round Villa up as soon as the soldiers and horses has recuperated.

Plans for redisposition of the American troops were partly explained by General Funston. He said the American soldiers would move farther northward, concentrate within a smaller era and then await developments. These may come from three sources: The negotiations between Secretary Lansing and the de facto government; the negotiations between General Scott and General Obregon; an attack on American troops by Carranzistas, or further border attacks by Villistas.

Army officers pointed out the retirement would cut the communication lines to 100 miles from the present border base. The shorter line could be maintained with ease, they said, regardless of the use of railroads, of weather conditions or of the attitude of Carranza military commanders. The American forces would then be able to take care of themselves without undue risk, whatever the developments in Mexico. They would also be able to defend border towns.

Will Shorten Line.

If General Funston's purpose is to establish his advance lines around Casas Grandes, a strip of territory 300 miles would be relinquished, as the present most advanced American post is near Parral, 400 miles south of the border. It is in this territory that General Carranza would be required to concentrate his ability to secure complete control, to stamp out brigandage, and, if possible, to capture or kill Villa before a complete withdrawal from Mexico would be ordered.

ABE MARTIN

It's what a kid eats between meals that keeps him from starvin' t' death.

We reckon Henry Ford wants t' beat all th' swords int' rear axles.

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"You're the guesser, you know," reminded David.

"It's a new kind of ice cream freezer, of course."

"She's going to freeze ice tonight," recalled David anticipatingly.

"Freeze ice! What a paradoxical process! But what I want you to suggest is something for Miss Rhody—something very nice."

"What she wants most is something you can't get her," thought David, looking up with a tantalizing little smile. Then her second wish occurred to him.

"I know something she wants dreadfully; something she never expects to have."

"That is just what I want to get for her."

"It'll cost a lot."

Joe disposed of that consideration by a munificent wave of the hand.

"What is it?"

"A black silk dress," informed the boy delightedly.

"She shall have it. How many yards does it take, I wonder?"

"We can ask Janey's teacher when we get to school," suggested the boy.

"So we can. I contrived to find out that Janey's heart is set on a string of beads—blue beads. I suppose, to be decent, I shall have to include Jud. What will it be?"

"He wants a gun. He's a good shot, too."

They loitered on the way, discussing Joe's gifts, until they met Janey and Little Teacher coming toward them, hand in hand. David quickly secured the pail and books before Joe could appropriate them. He wasn't going to be cut out a second time in one day.

"Miss Williams," asked the young ranchman, "will your knowledge of mathematics tell me how many yards of black silk I must get to make a dress, and what kind of fixings I shall need for it?"

"You don't have to know," she replied. "Just go into any department store and tell them you want a dress pattern and the findings. They will do the rest."

"Shopping made easy. You shall have your reward now. My shanty boat is just about opposite here. Suppose the four of us go down to the river and have supper on board?"

Little Teacher, to whom life was a vista of blackboards dotted with vacations, thought this would be delightful. A passing child was made a messenger to the farm, and they continued their way to the river, where the shanty boat was anchored. Little Teacher set the table, Joe prepared the meal, while David sat out on deck, beguiling Janey with wonderful stories.

"This seems beautifully domestic to a cowboy," sighed Joe, looking around the supper table, his gaze lingering on Little Teacher, who was dimpling happily. Imaginative David proceeded to weave his third romance that day, with a glad little beating of the heart, for he had feared that Joe might be planning to wait for Janey, as the Judge was doubtless waiting for M'ri.

The children went directly home after supper, Joe accompanying Little Teacher. Despite the keenness of David's sorrow the day had been a peaceful, contented one, but when the shadows began to lengthen to that most lonesome hour of lonesome days, when from home-coming cows comes the sound of tinkling bells, a wave of longing swept over him, and he stole away to the orchard. Again, a soft, sustaining little hand crept into his.

"Don't Davey," pleaded a caressing voice, "dont make me cry."

CHAPTER IV.

Outside of the time allotted for the performance of a wholesale amount of farm work and the preparation of his daily lessons, David was free for diversions which had hitherto entered sparingly into his life. After school hours and on Saturdays the Barnabas farm was the general rendezvous for all the children within a three-mile radius. The old woods by the river rang with the gay treble of childish laughter and the ecstatic barking of dogs dashing in frantic pursuit. There was always an open sesame to the cookie jar and the apple barrel.

David suffered the common fate of all in having a dark cloud. Jud was the dark cloud, and his silver lining had not yet materialized.

In height and physical strength Jud was the superior, so he delighted in taunting and goading the younger boy. There finally came a day when instinctive self-respect upheld David in no longer resisting the call to arms. Knowing Barnabas' disapproval of fighting and with his mother's parting admonition pricking his conscience, he went into battle reluctantly and half-heartedly, so the fight was not prolonged, and Jud's victory came easily. Barnabas, hurrying to the scene of action, called Jud off and reprimanded him for fighting a smaller boy, which hurt David far more than did the pummeling he had received.

"What wuz you fighting fer, anyway?" he demanded of David.

"Nothing," replied David laconically, "just fighting."

"Jud picks on Davey all the time," was the information furnished by the indignant Janey, who had followed her father.

"Well, I forbid either one of you to fight again. Now, Jud, see that you leave Dave alone after this."

Emboldened by his easily won con-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID ...OF THE... FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

his knees in the sand. He looked up hastily at our approach.

"I reckon we stay here, Miss," he said soberly. "Somebody has smashed a hole through the bottom with a stone."

She uttered a little cry of alarm, leaning over his shoulder.

"A hole! how could that be? Surely it was no accident!"

He arose to his feet, brushing off his knees.

"That's what I told the Dutchman, though neither of us could find the rock. I reckon the Englisher did that job; he had it all figured out, and meant to keep us yere."

I saw her look up at the man's face and then about in bewilderment.

"You think that—why?"

"Cause it seems ter me nat'ral. I reckon it's 'bout what I would a done if I was in his fix. He had proof against us, if he could get some Injuns along as witnesses. Nobody would ever believe what we said, or even wait ter listen. All he had to do was catch us yere, charge us with murder, an' turn them devils loose. That would let him out slick as a whistle."

She stood erect, one hand pressed against her temple.

"Then—then what is to be done?" she questioned blankly. "why—what—quick, look there!" She was bending forward and pointing out at the lake. Some dark, moving object was visible in the water only a few yards from shore.

CHAPTER XVIII.

We Regain the House.

Brady flung forward his rifle, yet hesitated, fearing to fire. Whatever it might be—animal or man—the thing was coming directly toward us, swimming noiselessly. Then it rose up, and we saw a face, with long, stringy locks of wet hair dangling to the shoulders. It was a man beyond doubt, yet for the instant I could not determine whether red or white. As he stood there sunk to his armpits in water, he beheld us for the first time, and there burst from his lips a sudden, guttural exclamation of alarm. With the strange sound Schultz leaped forward, lumbering against me as he passed, and plashed his way out toward the fellow, uttering some exclamation in his native tongue. He reached him, the two voices greeting each other.

"Well!" exclaimed Brady in disgust. "If it ain't another Dutchman. Come in here, you!"

The two waded ashore onto the sand, Schultz's heavy hand grasping his companion's arm, and helping him along. I saw a face white and ghastly in the starlight, lean, smooth shaven, looking emaciated against the long, dank hair, the eyes bright with fanaticism. He was a tall, spare man, shaking so he could hardly stand. The very sight of him aroused my sympathy.

"Don't be afraid," I said soothingly. "We're all white. How did you come here?"

His eyes looked at me as I spoke; then shifted to Schultz's face in silent questioning. The latter was breathing hard, but managed to explain.

"He not talk English ver' goot, mynheer. I tell you vat he say mit me—he vos a Dutch preacher; yaw, mine Gott; yust over py mine own countries; he vos named Adrian Block."

"Did he swim all the way?" asked Brady, grinning, but Schultz kept his eyes fastened on me, held by the one thought to which he sought to give utterance.

"He vos Moravian, mynheer; vot you call mis-son-ary—so? He von month in dees country, an' know only to preach."

The girl, leaning forward, interrupted with a whisper:

"I recognize the man, monsieur; he was the prisoner I told you of in the Indian camp—the Protestant."

Block saw her then for the first time, his eyes seeming to fairly pop out of his head, his hands uplifted, his lips pouring forth a torrent of unintelligible sentences. Both Brady and I gripped and shook him.

"Stop that!" I commanded. "This is no Dutch church. Schultz come here; what in Heaven's name is the matter with this idiot? Has he gone crazy? What is he trying to say?"

"He's much afraid of her, mynheer — that she bewitch him mid dem beads—yaw; dot vos der way of it. He see her in der Injun camp and not know why she here now."

"Oh, that's it? Well you tell him. Don't waste your words, man; we have no time to stand here arguing with this fanatic. Find out, if you can, how he got away, and what those red demons are up to."

There was a gruff growling of tongues, Brady still holding fast to the preacher's wet collar, while I turned about to look at mademoiselle, who was yet staring at him curiously.

"An odd fish we've hooked," I muttered in explanation. "He thinks you an emissary of the devil."

"I, monsieur? Mon Dieu, why the man think that!" and she made the sign of the cross. "Nevaire I see this kind before. Over there he pray, pray, pray, yet do nothing. Was it religion, monsieur?"

"That is what he calls it. They will not fight—his sort. It's a wonder to me he ever ran away. Well, Schultz, what's the story?"

"They lef' him only mit one guard, an' after while, dot fellow he fall asleep. Den he got loose mit his bonds, an' creep down mit der shore of der lake where a boat wus. So he drift out on her water; but der boat leak, an' go down, leaving him mit nottings. Dot vas it, mynheer. Den he swim som' an' pray mooch, an' so com' here mit us, altready."

"Where did the Indians go?"

"Up mit der lake shore—so like dis," waving his hand.

"All of them? the two white men also?"

Schultz repeated the question, and Block answered, never once removing his eyes from mademoiselle.

"He know not what became of der little man; he see him not for long while, but der big man he go mit der Injuns—yaw, he tells dem der way, an' talk all der time."

"We have got the situation clear enough," concluded Brady," coolly. "Whoever that red coat is, he evidently knows the best way to this island, and the fix we're in. So far as I can see there is nothing left us but to fight. We can't get away now; the boat is useless, and those Injuns have blocked the ford. That's exactly where they are now, watchin' for us to attempt to cross. The only question is, where can we hold out the longest? I'm fer goin' back to the house."

"And I also," I said, deciding instantly, and as quickly assuming command. "There is small chance of holding out long against those fellows, but we'll do the best we can. What about you, Mademoiselle?"

"I go with you," she answered quietly.

"Against your own people?"

"Those are not my people! They are outlaws, renegades, led by the murderer of my father."

"Then let us go back; every moment lost will count against us. Pick up the packs, Brady, you lead off; Schultz can take care of the preacher and keep his tongue still."

We moved forward one by one through the shadows, until we came once more to the edge of the opening. There was still no perceptible sign of daybreak in the sky, yet it was surely near at hand. The urgent necessity for action, the impossibility longer of avoiding actual conflict, had aroused me thoroughly. I no longer doubted myself, or asked advice. I felt the responsibility of command and became insistent. I noticed the girl's eyes turned upon me, as if she also recognized the difference in my bearing, the abruptness in my voice. Yet I hardly thought of this at the time, my whole being concentrated on what should be done next. My eyes swept the clearing, marking no movement, no sign that the house had been approached since our leaving.

To Be Continued.

SONG BOOK WILL GO FAST THIS WEEK

Great Interest Has Been Aroused By Offer of Old Favorite Songs

This is the busy week in the song book department. That means almost every reader of The Weekly Blade is anxious to come into immediate possession of this rare collection. The late and popular songs of the day are all right in their way, but everybody loves and wants the good old songs of long ago. So every now and then one of the dear old favorites is revived and at once becomes as popular as in the days when it first became known.

The Weekly Blade believes that its readers love the old songs and it has arranged to offer them a volume called "Songs That Never Grow Old," in which are contained all the dearly beloved old favorites. They are bound in heavy English cloth, which will last forever. These volumes are elaborately illustrated with portraits of the world's greatest vocal artists, many in favorite costumes.

For a short time The Weekly Blade will offer these books at only 98 cents, post paid. Address The Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, O.

This $3 Razor Sharpener Offered to Readers of The Weekly Blade for . . . 98c

The Never-Fail is guaranteed to put a velvet edge on any kind of razor made—both "old style" or "safety"—no honing, no stropping. Will give effective service the rest of your life. 600,000 of these sharpeners have been sold for $3 each. Blade readers, and only Blade readers, can get it for 98 cents, postpaid by us.

Send today for this remarkable bargain. Address WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, Toledo, Ohio.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Non-Bearing Trees.

In reply to the owner of those cherry trees which do not bear any fruit I would advise the following solution of the difficulty: Take a sharp knife, and reaching as high as possible, cut about three gashes through the bark of the larger limbs. Extend these gashes to the roots. The trees will not cast their fruit then. They are hide bound now. The cuts will allow the trees to grow and strength will be furnished to retain the roots.—L., Pennsylvania.

Phosphate on Garden.

In reply to S. of Pennsylvania regarding phosphate on his rundown garden I advise him to cover his garden with well rotted manure. If he does this before and after plowing he will get surprising results. His garden needs organic matter and not phosphate.—P., Indiana.

Worms in Horses.

I would like to have a treatment for a horse afflicted with rectum worms published in the Farmstead.—P., Ind.

Many horses are troubled with worms, their presence never being suspected until found in the manure. Symptoms of worms are debility, feebleness, sluggish movements, emaciation, staring coat, hidebound, skin covered with blotches, irregular and capricious appetite, tucked-up belly, pallid appearance of the lining membrane of the lip and badly digested feces. The horse rubs the tail, and when fundament worms exist, a whitish substance will be found about fundament. Troublesome diarrhea is sometimes produced by the presence of the ascarides in the caecum, which are sometimes found in vast numbers in the rectum.

As a treatment give the horse bran mash first. In 24 hours give one drachm of santonine, which should be dissolved in water; then mix in a quart of starch, and give as a drench. In 30 minutes give aloes in solution sufficient to move the bowels promptly. A good remedy is two drams asafetida, one and one-half dr. each of calomel and savin and 30 drops of oil of male fern. Mass sufficient to form a ball to be given at night, and a purge in the morning. Put the horse in the pasture in the spring, as it will invigorate the digestive organs and purify the blood. When it is not convenient to turn the horse out he should be fed green grass in the stable.

Distemper in Dogs.

Please publish a recipe in these columns for distemper in dogs.—M., Tennessee.

Distemper, a common disease in dogs, is a blood poison and is often complicated with other diseases. It is marked by languor, loss of appetite, hot and dry nose, red eyes, offensive feces, and rapid pulse, followed by cough, high fever, and often diarrhea, with pustules along the inside of the legs and along the belly.

If the lungs are affected, apply a mustard paste to the sides, rub it in, and give the following: Thirty drops of tincture aconite root, one-half ounce each of sweet spirits of niter and tincture of gentian, and two ounces of syrup of tolu. Mix with water to make four ounces. If the bowels are affected, give a tablespoonful of buckthorn, and afterward this: Two dr. prepared chalk, 1 dr. aromatic confection, 1-2 ounce tincture of opium and 2 dr. gum arabic. Mix with water to make eight ounces. If there is straining an injection of nitrate of silver may be given. When the fever is allayed give the following tonic: Two ounces elixir calisaya, iron and bismuth, 2 ounces syrup of tolu and 3 ounces chlorate of potash. Mix with water to make eight ounces. Give quinine morning and night.

The fumes from this steaming hot wash rise with great pungency and make a very effective disinfectant.

This disinfectant is also well adapted for cleansing the drinking pans and feed vessels.

POULTRY

Killing the Mites.

The chicken mite does more to reduce profits in many a chicken flock than any other one thing. The roosts and nests often become so infested that the fowls are compelled to leave, and sometimes hens will die on their nests because of tht mites. Warm, moist weather is most favorable to their increase, and often they are present in thousands almost before one realizes any are about.

Coal oil, crude oil or any of the prepared mite and lice killers will do the killing business if put in the right place, but to get it in all cracks and crevices is usually the trouble. If you will spend from $2.50 to $3 for a combination gasoline torch and sprayer you will have something that will force the dope wherever a mite can crawl. Get the quart size, fill it, then pump it up almost to capacity, and wtih the spray nozzle on, you are equipped for effective business. You can carry it anywhere in your hand and hold it close to cracks and odd corners where it is difficult to reach with anything else. There is force enough with the spray to carry the dope far in. It is more effective than any spray pump, and, besides, you have two tools in one, the other being a gasoline torch, always handy about the farm for heating soldering irons and many other heating and burning jobs.

Coops for Chicks.

Those who desire to make a success of raising chicks with hens must now soon meet the problem of how to keep them comfortable during the day and safe at night. It is not very satisfactory to wait until the hens hatch, then start out to hunt up coops, says one poultry raiser. At our place on stormy early spring days, when it is too bad for the men to work outside we have them make chicken coops. A handy man can make a number of serviceable coops in a short itme at small cost; we make coops that give good service for several seasons out of store boxes and old lumber.

The coops we have found most satisfactory are made with floors and tops separate from the coops, both fastened on with small hooks. These coops are handy to clean, easy to peep in at the tops when necessary, and when we don't need the floors we don't have to use them. In the summer is the only time we do not use them. Where rats are bad the floors are a protection and in the spring good tight board floors help to keep the chicks dry and warm.

However coops are constructed we want them roomy enough so the hens and chicks can have room to exercise when shut in as they must be to keep the chicks alive in spring during cool, rainy weather. Wire netting over openings keeps prowlers from chicks, and muslin over netting admits fresh air and light while the weather is yet cool. Muslin may be removed later when more air is needed.

It is such a help to have good fitting hinged or slide doors. Hinges cost little and small hooks to hold doors in place are not expensive, and these little things enable us to shut up the chicks at night quickly and securely. Hooded coops with roof and sides extending about 12 or 14 inches from the front help to protect the chicks from wind, rain and sun. Coops made from light boxes are easily upset by a high wind; this may be prevented by placing a flat iron on top. One thing we like about the light coops, they are easily moved from place to place.

Dusting Hens.

Fowls will keep themselves free from vermin if given a convenient place to dust themselves. During the summer months they will be able to find these places themselves but during winter and wet weather a place must be provided.

A box about 30 inches square and a foot deep should be placed in the poultry house placing it on legs about 18 inches from the floor so as to not take up any of the floor space. Have it where the sun can shine on it if possible for the hens like to dust in the sun. the dust can be gathered from the wagon road in the summer and stored for winter's use.

When placing it in the dust box mix it about half with sifted coal ashes and a little kerosene. This will keep them free from lice during the winter and is also a great aid in the summer months although some other remedy may also have to be used during the warm months for the lice multiply so much faster at this time.

Leg Weakness.

Leg weakness in growing chicks may be caused by an insufficient amount of available mineral matter in the ration, by moist, damp floors in the brooder house, or by too much bottom heat on the floor of the hover. Chicks showing signs of weakness walk for the first two or three days stiff-legged. Later they are unable to support their bodies, and walk around on the hock joints and shanks. If the cause is not remedied they will continue to grow worse until they lose the entire use of their limbs. If dampness seems to be the cause, as is sometimes the case, the best procedure is to cover the floor with at least an inch of dry sand, topping this with 2 or 3 inches of chaff or litter.

The farmer should see that plenty of bone and meat scrap is fed in order that plenty of lime and phosphorus be provided for bone development. Equal parts of wheat bran, granulated bone and meat scrap in open pans and always available may be kept before them as a dry mash. Chicks once seriously affected with leg weakness never recover the use of their limbs. If seriously crippled, they should be killed, and if only partially crippled they should be retained until they weigh about 1½ pounds, then killed and sold for broilers. Be sure the brooder bottom is not too hot.

Chicks That Thrive.

Gapes, catarrhal conditions, and bowel troubles are a deadly menace to all young chicks put upon old ground. By old ground I mean soil that has been used for poultry successively without renovation, says one farmer. Upon and near the surface of the soil, germ disease are harbored, making it more and more difficult, and finally impossible, to raise the young birds to maturity. I try to make the soil safe before the chicks are allowed upon the ground.

Lime in some form is a great help as a soil cleanser. Either carbonate of lime, which is usually used to sweeten land, or sulphate of lime, known as gypsum or land plaster, will answer the purpose. I spread the lime freely about in the runs and later plow it under. This plowing should be quite deep and thorough. Young chicks can then be safely allowed on the old runs.

However, certain poultry runs, as in an orchard or a vineyard, do not admit of deep plowing, and here it is wise to plant something—oats, rye, clover, and garden vegetables, for a season, will work the soil into a wholesome condition and again make it safe for chicks.

The next thing to consider is the coops. Economy demands the use of the same coops for many generations of chicks. These harbor much injurious germ life. My first work is to sweep and scrape them free from all dirt. I then apply disinfectants that will reach every crevice. Have ready a boilerful of water into which has been stirred two tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil and one tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid to each gallon of water. For the small brood coops I use a sprinkling can, for the hen houses a spray pump. Sprinkle or spray the water thoroughly over every portion of the interior and close the coops. The small coops may be laid over on the back, drenched with the liquid, andd covered.

THE ORCHARD

Spraying Don'ts.

Don't expect results if the work is not thoroughly done.

Don't think a week earlier or later than the date recommended is just as good.

Don't overspray. A continuous even coating should be left on the fruit and foliage; any material which runs off does no good.

Don't think that lime-sulphur will control apple blotch as well as Bordeaux mixture.

Don't apply Bordeaux mixture during wet weather; it is liable to russet the fruit.

Don't try to get along with a machine which is worn out or too small to do good work; if the work is worth doing it is worth doing well.

Don't think that spraying will pay unless the fruit is well marketed; spraying is only part of the battle.

Orchard Advice.

Black knots of plum and cherry trees should be cut out and burned. Spraying with bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur helps to prevent the spread of this disease.

Plant two-year-old grapevines in rows eight feet apart and eight to 12 feet in the row. Early spring is best time. A half dozen vines will supply a family with bushels of grapes.

Most of the failures in growing sweet cherries may be traced to planting on an uncongenial soil and to unsuitable stocks. They thrive on a free-working rich loam. They should be budded on the wild sweet cherry or Mazzard root, not on the dwarfing Mahaleb. The Mazzard is more difficult and costly to work and is consequently higher priced.

For spraying peaches use lime-sulphur 1 to 8 as early in spring as you can get on the ground, this to kill the scale and to hold in check the leaf curl. If troubled with plum curculio, spray with arsenate of lead when the petals drop. Where brown rot is troublesome, spray at this time with Scott's self-boiled lime-sulphur solution, made with eight pounds lime, eight pounds sulphur and 50 gallons of water; add two pounds of lead arsenate. Excellent protection has followed fall spraying for leaf curl.

Selecting Apple Trees.

The selection of varieties for spring planting in the orchard are best placed direct with responsible nurseries. Care is necessary to select varieties suited to the locality and to secure trees that are true to name, thoroughly healthy, entirely dormant and free from all evidence of premature digging, faulty storage or improper handling. Any nursery can hold trees until the right time for planting is close at hand. One-year-old trees, which are of good size, but not overgrown, are generally preferable.

For home orchards or local markets a wide range of varieties covering the entire season is desirable. From the following list recommended by the Pennsylvania station, varieties suitable for almost any locality may be selected. In their approximate order of ripening these are: Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, Primate, Summer Rambo, Jeffries, Maiden Blush, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Wealthy, McIntosh, Smokehouse, Hubbardston, Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Stark, Paragon, Roxbury, Yellow Newton and Winesap.

LIVE STOCK

Feed for Lambs.

The purpose of a recent Nebraska lamb feeding experiment was to find out the comparative value of corn and alfalfa hay fed in various forms, with and without corn silage. The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay increased the daily slight gain per lamb and increased the cost of production five cents per 100 pounds, but did not affect the net profit. The addition of silage to ground corn and ground alfalfa did not increase the gain, but reduced the cost of 100 pounds gain 31 cents.

Whole grain and hay in conjunction with the silage was the more economical of the two rations. Lambs on ground corn and ground alfalfa hay made daily gains of 0.371 pound at a cost of $6.12 per 100 pounds, while those on shelled corn and alfalfa hay made daily gains of 0.393 pounds at a cost of $5.11 per 100 pounds. Grinding the two feeds and mixing together did not produce sufficient added gain to pay for the cost of grinding.

In a test to compare good versus poor alfalfa hay as a supplement to corn in mutton production it was found that good alfalfa was worth double the value of poor alfalfa hay. Corn and alfalfa hay made the best gains at the least cost in an experiment of four lots of lambs receiving different rations. The other three rations were corn, alfalfa and silage, ground corn and ground alfalfa, and corn, linseed meal and prairie hay. The most expensive gains were in the prairie hay lot. The actual cost of the feed in this experiment was corn 60 cents, alfalfa per ton $10, ground alfalfa $12, silage per ton $3.50, oil meal $35, prairie hay $10. A full showing of these results is in Nebraska bulletin 153.

Pasturing Cattle.

When turning my cows to pasture in the spring I make the change gradually, says one farmer. There is a difference bteween winter rations and young tender grass, and too sudden a change is not good. About two hours a day on grass for a day or two, while the cows are still getting their full winter rations is the way I start, then increase the time to half a day and gradually take the grain away, but I prefer giving to cows their regular feed of silage for two weeks after going to pasture.

The silage prevents the cows from eating such large quantities of grass until their system become thoroughly accustomed to it. After this I seldom feed grain or silage while pasture is good, or until generally about July 4, when the grass commences to fail, when I start feeding silage or grain again.

I have 10 acres of permanent pasture, and two smaller lots of rough land pasture. My cattle are first turned into the rough land pastures until about June 1. This method gives my permanent pasture grass a chance to get several inches high before pasturing, which not only is a great benefit to the pasture, but allows feed for more cattle.

I alternate grazing the rough land pastures, and my permanent pasture lot all through the summer. By so doing the permanent pasture grasses get a chance to gain in growth and the cattle like a change of pasture at times.

I generally start turning my cattle onto the rough pasture about May 10 or May 15, but do not let them out nights for two weeks or so until the weather and earth becomes warmer, and the cattle a little hardened to outside temperatures. When cows are confined in the barn and covered barnyard all winter and allowed to lie out nights on the cool damp ground, when first turned to pasture, there is danger of swollen udders. When the cold and frosty nights of autumn arrive my cattle are also kept in the covered barnyard at night.

Well Built

Is Built To Win==

but in building brain and body, often the daily diet lacks certain essential mineral elements.

These necessary factors are abundantly supplied by the field grains, but are lacking in many foods—especially white flour, from which they are thrown out in the milling process to make the flour white.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nutriment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts, those all-necessary builders of active brains and vigorous bodies.

To build right, eat Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

THE DAIRY

Special Milks.

At present there are on the market numerous brands of special milks. The average consumer has only a hazy idea as to what is meant by special milk, but usually considers it to be in some way superior to the ordinary milk sold. Some milk dealers have considered that milk a little richer in fat should constitute special milk, while others have adhered to the principle that such a grade should be cleaner and safer than the ordinary grades. It has happened that dealers were unable to explain satisfactorily to their customers the difference between the ordinary grade and the special. Whenever such a condition arises it is a serious setback to the development of markets for a legitimate grade of special milk.

A special milk may or may not be richer in fat than ordinary grades, but it certainly should be produced and handled in such a manner as to be cleaner and safer than the ordinary grades handled by the individual dealer or by his competitors. In this way public confidence can be maintained and an increased price warranted. Dairymen are learning that it is good business to stand squarely behind their goods and to see that all claims are fully substantiated.

If a special milk is to be sold as such its standard should be high and permanent, so as to result in increased confidence and increased demand for consumers. There is hardly any better way to create a demand than to produce and maintain a high grade, and if this grade is to be termed "special," it should, by all means, be as safe as possible, from a health point of view, and not a mere trade name. Business depends upon the demand, demand depends upon quality, and quality on the inclination of the man behind and the standard he wishes to set for his product. In most cities only a very small quantity of special milk is handled, although it seems that the trade demands would warrant the sale of a great deal more.

What Overrun Means.

Overrun has a number of definitions. One man said it is the difference between profit and loss. Another creamery man said it is the difference between the butter-fat paid for and the butter sold. While both of these definitions are correct in a certain sense, overrun is, strictly speaking, the amount of salt, curd and moisture incorporated in the butter during the working.

A good buttermaker does not go below 16 per cent overrun and may go as high as 25 per cent, but when it goes that high there is something wrong as will be shown. We will begin with say 400 pounds of cream testing 25 per cent. This will give 100 pounds of pure buterfat to begin with. The federal government prohibits 16 per cent moisture in butter, so to be safe only 15.6 per cent moisture should be incorporated and this is a little high for tub butter. Then, if 4½ per cent salt is added the finished product will have about 2½ per cent. About 2 per cent of the salt is lost in working in the ordinary churn. A good buttermaker may incorporate as high as 80 per cent of the salt, but this is seldom done. About all of the curd in the cream will be worked in, which will make about 3 per cent in the butter. The moisture, salt and curd will make 21.1 pounds to add to the butterfat, making 121.1 pounds of butter. It can be plainly seen, then, that the overrun is 21.1 per cent in this case.

There is just one legitimate way to increase the overrun and that is by adding more salt and this cannot be done with butter that is to be sold on an eastern market.

THE GARDEN

French Endive.

Are you looking for some new vegetable product to test your skill and tempt your appetite? Such a search will bring to attention a product not really new on the markets, but new from the cultural standpoint, namely French endive or Witloof chicory. For a great many years this product has been imported and sold at fancy prices in our large markets. Lately its culture in this country has assumed some importance. The French endive, so-called, is nothing more or less than the blanched leaves of the chicory plant obtained by forcing the roots into growth during the winter season.

In order to produce good roots for forcing, it will not be necessary to sow the seed until the first of July, as the plants are frost hardy and grow best in cool weather. If started too early they will go to seed. The plants will need considerable room for full development. The rows should be about 15 to 18 inches apart and the plants thinned to five or six inches in the rows. They will continue to grow until the good freezes, when they may be taken up for forcing.

The forced product is obtained in different ways. A common method is to take the roots up and reset in trenches as closely as they may be packed, in good, loamy well-drained soil. Mound up the soil over the crowns to a depth of six or eight inches and when the season of forcing arrives cover over with good, hot stable manure 15 or 18 inches deep. The warmth will start new leaf growth, which will form a compact bunch of bleached leaves in a very short time.

When the tips are ready to break through the soil mulch they are ready for market. Another method will be to take up the roots and store in a cool place until wanted for forcing, when they may be taken into a dark cellar or pit and packed as closely as possible in a horizontal position and covered with enough soil to keep them moist. A deep covering of soil will not be needed if the cellar or forcing pit is completely darkened. Otherwise the same mulch of soil should be added as for outside forcing.

Work With Potatoes.

Time of planting potatoes depends a great deal upon the season. For early use, planting is done as soon as the soil is in workable condition. For general use, early varieties may be planted just before, and late varieties just after corn planting. The tubers are planted deeply enough to be in firmed, moist soils. In light, well-prepared soils the depth of planting is from 4 to 5 inches.

In wet, heavy soils 2 to 3 inches will give better results. Depth at which the tubers form in the soils will be practically the same as the depth at which the seed pieces were planted. Potatoes grown near the surface are more easily dug. However, they should be grown deeply enough to prevent "greening" from the sun.

If seed potatoes have not been saved from last season the best tubers may be picked from the bin or a supply may be ordered from some reliable seedsman. Medium size, uniform, smooth tubers are selected. Late blight and rot, prevalent in nearly all potato fields last season, is to be guarded against. Diseased tubers are not planted. Slightly depressed areas on the tubers are outward indications of the late blight and rot. The flesh of infected tubers is of a dirty brown color.

Varieties producing the largest amount of uniform tubers of good quality are chosen. Short, flat tubers seem to be best adapted to average climatic and soil conditions. Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler and Rural, some of the leading varieties of the short, flat type, are less knotty, more uniform and of better quality than varieties of the longer types.

A Handy Roller.

An excellent garden roller may be made of a length of glazed tile, say two feet in diameter, filled with concrete. Before filling, fix in the center of the tile a piece of 1¼-inch gas pipe, allowing the ends to project two or three inches from each end of the tile, to which an iron handle may be attached. Any blacksmith can make the handle at small cost.

Fill the cylinder with small stones and pour in a mortar composed of one part cement to six parts sand, thoroughly mixed and then made so thin with water that it will fill all the spaces between the stones. When the cement has become hard and dry, one will have a cheap and hany implement with which to roll his beds after planting.

To Raise Radishes.

Give radishes plenty of water. Experiments show that when the soil is 90 per cent saturated with water the radish does its best. A remarkable feature is that if this moisture is increased but 10 per cent, that is, to saturation, the radish is then a complete failure.

The figures from a typical set of experimental plots show that with the soil saturated the plants grown weighed but three grams. With the soil 90 per cent saturated the same number of plants weighed almost 25 grams. As the moisture decreased the plants dwindled in size until at 40 per cent saturation the weight was but a little more than six grams.

This means that the grower will get his maximum yield if his soil can be kept 90 per cent saturated, and under glass this easily can be done. It means that he will get more than four times the crop on a wet soil that he will on a moderately dry soil. Soil which is 90 per cent saturated is appreciably wetter than can be easily plowed.

Contrary to popular belief, this wet soil does not make a watery or inferior radish. It makes a perfect radish. The plants grown in these experiments contained almost identically the same amount of water. Those in a 40 per cent soil took up just as much water as those in the 90 per cent soil, but they apparently could get nothing else, for they were stunted, poor plants.

Transplanting Tomatoes.

Where tomato plants are grown in the house or in the hotbed, they are often very tall and rather spindling. Often when we buy plants at the store or from plant beds we get that kind of plants, says a grower. To set these plants in the ground as we would good strong plants, a little lower than they were set in the seed beds would be to invite failure.

Slender plants should be set down until only an inch or two of stem is above ground. Roots will start out along this buried stem and the deep roots will decay after they get to be of good size. The deep roots at first will be down where it is cool and moist, also.

Sometinmes the stems are so long it is almost impossible to make holes deep enough to accommodate them. One time I planted some large plants that were 16 or 18 inches tall. They had been grown rather crowded and the stems were bare of leaves for two-thirds of their length. I made a trench six inches deep and about as long as the plants. I laid the stem on the plant down in this trench, spreading the roots out at one end, and turning the top up at the other. I buried the stem and roots, and when it was well firmed the nice bunchy top stood up four or five inches high, and no one would have guessed but that they were sturdy plants, and they took hold at once, growing well and bearing nicely.

Of course I do not advise using these long slender plants, but sometimes one needs to do so, and then it is best to know how to make the best of the bad bargain. If the plants are thrifty they will usually give a very good account of themselves. I never had plants do much better than that 18-inch lot.

FARM BRIEFS

Plant two-year-old grapevines in rows eight feet apart and eight to twelve feet in the row. Early spring is best time. A half dozen vines will supply a family with bushels of grapes.

For producing early vegetables there is nothing like a few light applications of nitrate of soda to force them to early maturity, larger yields and greater profits. A sprinkle of saltpeter every two weeks is better than one heavier dose or more frequent ones.

If you would grow fine muskmelons sow the seeds on sods in a hotbed four weeks before time for planting out. Set the plants in hills, 6x6 feet apart and use three-quarters pound per hill of soluble tobacco fertilizer, scattering it broadcast and raking in well. Leave three vines in a hill and as they begin to run cut them back to the second lateral.

Milk, whether it is sweet or sour, is an important feed for young chicks. Milk has the property, when fed early enough, of increasing vitality and indirectly of strengthening resistance to disease.

A few shrubs and vines to conceal outbuildings and unsightly objects in the rear of the home will do wonders in improving appearances.

Select eggs for hatching uniform in size. Extremely small eggs or exceptionally large eggs should not be used.

Where cloth curtains are used in the poultry house windows for ventilation they get filled with dust after one or two years' use and should be replaced by new cloth.

Perennial lupines are among the most attractive perennials and are quite easily grown. They may be obtained in white, rose, purple, and other colors.

Clean soap and water will remove scale and the white mealy bug from palms and ferns. The treatment must be applied often and the plants thoroughly rinsed with clear water afterward.

For producing the most favorable moisture conditions for corn, put the soil in good tilth by plowing under manure or soiling crops and plow it when not too wet. If in the spring, disk the soil thoroughly before plowing. Produce a good seed bed by tilling at different times before planting, then cultivate often and thorough enough to kill the wetds.

Do not put flower beds on the lawn. They should be at the rear in the garden, or at the side of the lawn. A good open lawn is better in every way than one littered with shrubs and trees.

Tobacco stems dried, powdered and mixed with slacked lime or used alone, make an excellent lice powder for poultry. The stems can be boiled, when the juice forms a good spraying liquid for killing mites on the roost. For head lice on chicks apply the juice to the head with a small camel's hair brush. Tincture of larkspur makes short work of the large head lice, but must be used carefully and in small quantities.

Milk, sweet or sour, is good poultry food, provided it is good milk to start with and is properly supplied. Sour milk is not a preventive or a "cure all" for infectious diarrhoea.

Black knots of plum and cherry trees should be cut out and burned. Spraying with bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur helps to prevent the spread of this disease.

It is a poor plan to exhibit the corn crib, pigsty, and barns to passers-by on the road, while keeping the home concealed somewhere in the background.

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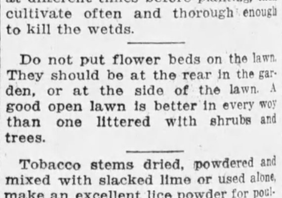

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outlast three or four *ordinary* roofs—yet they actually *cost less!* No painting or repairs necessary; rot-fire-weather—rust-proof. Insurance cost is less because Edwards guarantee their roof against **lightning.** Easy to lay—no special tools needed.

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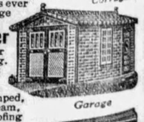

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Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World.

Young people need clear complexions

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use

Resinol Soap

at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is *cleansing* it.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them.

Hair-cutting was once a crime in France.

NO PEACE WITH TURKEY-CZAR

All Her Overtures Bound to Fail With Trebizond Taken, Is Russia's Stand.

Petrograd, April 21.—The fall of Trebizond has given rise to a fresh crop of rumors that Turkey is approaching Russia with peace overtures, but it is authoritatively stated in official circles that no such proposals will be considered for a moment by the Russian government.

Voicing a conviction that Turkey is a defeated nation and not in a position to make any terms, the Petrograd Gazette declares.

"We now may consider one of our enemies finished. The taking of Trebizond has so demoralized the Turkish defensive plans that all that remains for her is to lay down her arms and ask mercy.

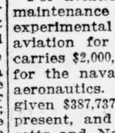
"She already has sought ways to a separate peace, but has met with the absolute refusal of her opponent, who is determined to close no separate agreements. Turkey's hour has struck, and it is not improbable that she will in the near future entirely disappear from the map."

The average weight of the Greenland whale is said to be 100 tons—224,000 pounds—equal to that of 80 elephants or that of 400 bears.

LIMBS BECAME ONE SORE ERUPTION

Broke Out in Small Pimples. Itching So Severe Could Not Sleep. Burned Badly. In 10 Days

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT



"I had a sort of an itching on my limbs; and at first they broke out in small pimples. The skin was inflamed and sore, and also red, and towards the last the pimples became one sore eruption. The itching was so severe that I could not sleep and I could not scratch my limbs because they burned so badly. The trouble lasted six weeks and I could not do my work as it should have been done.

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample and applied it according to directions, and it gave me relief so I bought more, and in ten days I was healed." (Signed) Mike Gager, Westphalia, Kansas, July 7, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

SENATE FOR DEFENSE ARMY OF A MILLION

Rushes Through Measure for 250,000 Regular Soldiers and a Vast Reserve Force.

Washington, April 19.—The army reorganization bill, passed by the senate last night, went to the house today, where a conference probably will be asked for on the measure.

The bill is a substitute for the Hay bill passed by the house and as finally approved without a record vote would produce regular army and reserve forces in the United States aggregating a million men.

The bill was hurried through the senate amid exciting scenes after a joint session of the two houses had been called for today to hear an address by President Wilson on grave international issues. All attempts to reduce the proposed increases in the army were rejected in quick succession.

The bill differs radically from the house measure. On that account it was regarded as practically certain that a conference would be asked and that work of perfecting a new army measure would begin promptly.

The senate made provision for a regular standing army with a peace strength of 250,000 men, as compared with 140,000 in the Hay bill which passed the house, retained after a close fight the plan for a federal volunteer army reserve force calculated to aggregate 261,000 men, and federalized the national guard forces of the states at any estimated strength of 280,000 men.

In addition to this combined regular and reserve force of 790,000 men, an amendment was passed to create a school and college youths' reserve corps in time of war or threatened war which would recruit a force of trained young men, schooled by officers of the regular army, the strength of which is estimated anywhere from 200,000 to 400,000. The youths' reserve corps will be recruited from schools which have over 100 male students over 15.

The army's present strength is less than 100,000.

The apparently grave developments of the few hours preceding the passage of the bill also probably served to save the volunteer army provision. Champions of the national guard fought it bitterly in the committee of the whole, and it was retained by a vote of 34 to 32. Senator Lewis again moved to strike out the section. It was saved this time by a vote of 40 to 37. Other important provisions of the senate bill not in the house measure include the following:

Appropriation of $15,000,000 for construction of government plants for production of nitrates to be used in manufacture of ammunition.

Provision for vocational education of enlisted men of the regular army, compelling instruction either in agriculture or the mechanical arts.

Creation of a national guard section in the general staff of the army, and requiring all officers and enlisted men of the national guard to subscribe to an oath to support the United States as well as the respective states.

Provision for federal pay of all national guard officers above the rank of captain.

An Ideal Remedy for Nursing Mothers

Compound of Simple Laxative Herbs Safe for Baby and Mother.

Constipation is a condition that affects the old, young and middle-aged, and most people at one time or another need help in regulating the action of the bowels. Harsh cathartics and purgatives should not be employed to relieve constipation, as their effect is only temporary while they shock the system unnecessarily.

A remedy that can be used with perfect safety for the tiniest babe and that is equally effective for the strongest constitution is found in the combination of simple laxative herbs known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and sold in drug stores everywhere for fifty cents a bottle. This is an ideal household remedy and should be in every family medicine chest.

Mrs. F. I. Barsolow, 18 Leslie St., Holyoke, Mass., wrote to Dr. Caldwell, "Syrup Pepsin certainly is fine. I gave it to my baby, Evelyn, and also took it myself. It is the only medicine I have been able to take without affecting Baby in the nursing. I have used it

EVELYN BARSOLOW.

for all four children and it is fine; they like it and ask for it."

A trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., for whom this advertisement is published

$217,652,174 IN THE NAVAL BILL

House Subcommittee Reports Measure Showing Increase of $68,995,309.

Washington, April 24.—The naval appropriation bill for fiscal year 1917, framed by a house committee and submitted to the committee today, carries $217,652,174 against $149,656,865 appropriated for the current fiscal year. This is inclusive of public works and is on the basis of the navy department's proposed building program for 1917.

The navy department's building program for 1917, which is for two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, 30 submarines, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel oil ship, is embodied without change for the committee to take up next Thursday. This proposed building program would cost $85,372,127 against $45,053,801 for this year and includes $27,647,000 for hulls, outfits and machinery of proposed new ships, and $7,675,000 for hulls and outfits of five fleet submarines and 25 coast submarines proposed and $21,681,000 for the armor and armament for vessels authorized in the 1917 building program. There is also an item of $28,369,127 for construction and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized.

For aviation in the navy, including maintenance of aircraft stations and experimental work in development of aviation for naval purposes, the bill carries $2,000,000 and in addition $85,000 for the naval advisory committee for aeronautics. The naval militia is given $387,737, instead of $250,000 as at present, and the states of Massachusetts and New York get $125,000 each as reimbursement for expenses incurred in maintenance of marine schools in those states.

In personnel, the bill provides for 13,500 additional men. For naval auxiliary $950,000 is allowed, an increase of $150,000.

May Invite U. S. to Confer.

Rome, April 20.—Former Premier Luigi Luzzatti issued a communication last night, urging that the United States be invited to participate in the coming commercial conference in Paris of delegates of the entente allies. Professor Luzzatti's idea is to make the action of the Paris conference effective by securing the co-operation of friendly neutral powers.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S PROBLEM.

The housekeeper, if she be a mother of a large family, is weighed down with worries and cares.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life, when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. Many Ohio people testify.

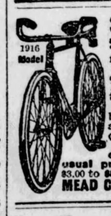
Dayton, Ohio.—"It is a pleasure to recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was used for female trouble. I had used other remedies with little benefit. I was dragging around and tired-out but when I had taken several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' I was much stronger and better; it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I shall always recommend it and will use it again if I need it."—Mrs. Nellie M. Allen, 113 Buckeye St., Dayton, Ohio.

Coshocton, Ohio.—"I used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and found it a reliable woman's medicine. I used one bottle. It helped me just as I expected and was a benefit in every way."—Mrs. C. B Howell, 345 5th St,, Coshocton, Ohio.

If you will pay the mailing charges, Doctor Pierce will send you his cloth bound book of over 1,000 pages, newly revised with color plates and illustrations. Everyone should read and have it in case of accident or sickness in the home. Treats of so many subjects in such an interesting manner that knowledge of the human body is quickly and easily attained by all who read the book.

Send 3 dimes (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.—Adv.



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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, April 17.—Senate—Judiciary committee failed to reach any conclusion on nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court. Senator Newlands submitted the administration plan for continuing appropriations as an amendment to rivers and harbors bills. Agricultural committee decided to ask the federal trade commission to supervise distribution of sisal held in Yucatan.

House—Disposed of unanimous consent calendar business. Passed a senate bill increasing the number of cadets at West Point academy after striking out a provision which would have increased the President's appointive power. Two unsuccessful attempts made by Chairman Padgett of the naval committee to secure action on the bill to empower naval and marine officers to serve under the Haitien government to train the Haitien constabulary until its officers have been developed. Passed several bridge bills.

Tuesday, April 18.—Senate.—Adopted 43 to 37 an amendment to army bill fixing total peace strength of army at 250,000. Continued session until late at night to reach final vote on army bill.

House.—Amendment to the agricultural bill to provide $175,000 for investigating potash making to obviate present exclusive annual importation of $25,000,000 worth from Germany proposed by committee in charge. Conferees on the free sugar law repeal bill reported they were unable to come to an agreement with the senate conferees.

Wednesday, April 19.—Senate.—Considered taking up good roads bill.

House.—Voted to insist in conference on its free sugar repeal bill indefinitely postponing suspension of the sugar import tax. Met in joint session with the senate to be addressed by President Wilson.

Thursday—April 20.—Senate.—Miscellaneous calendar bills were considered. Debated good roads bill. Senator Newlands introduced resolution to urge belligerent nations of Europe to consider peace terms.

House.—Calendar bills were taken up. Printing codification bill was discussed. Banking committee decided to report land bank mortgage bill. Naval appropriations subcommittee completed naval appropriation bill. Army reorganization bill was sent to conference.

Friday, April 21.—Senate.—Resumed discussion of good roads bill providing federal aid on state projects. Judiciary committee again postponed action on Brandeis' nomination. Sisal investigation continued.

House.—Consideration of agricultural appropriation bill, including forestry problems, was renewed. Resolution of inquiry regarding the detention of Samuel Schwart, an American, by British authorities was introduced by Rep. Bennet, Republican.

Saturday, April 22.—Senate.—Sisal monopoly inquiry continued. Voted to recede from amendments to house free sugar bill, and approved the bill as it passed the house.

House—Consideration of agriculutral appropriation bill renewed.

RUSSIANS TAKE ALL OF ARMENIA

Capture Trebizond and Clear the Entire Country of Turks.

Petrograd, April 19.—All of Turkish Armenia is now in Russian hands, as a result of the capture of Trebizond by the Caucasian army of Grand Duke Nicholas.

The city proper was defended by 40,000 Turks, but there were about 60,000 in the entire district. The Russians captured many prisoners, including a large number of Germans, and more than a hundred guns. Some of the cannon were new Krupp guns, which were recently sent from Germany.

Removes Serious Obstacle.

Although Trebizond is nearly 600 miles from Constantinople, a serious obstacle in the way of a Russian drive against the Turkish capital has been removed by the capture of the important port city.

It is expected that the Russians will now resume their southern advance against the Bagdad railway, and that offensive operations in southern Persia will also be renewed.

Turkish Defenses Broken.

The capture of Trebizond marks an advance of more than 100 miles toward Constantinople, 575 miles away, and the complete breaking down of the Turkish defense along the Black sea coast. The city was taken by heavy forces which advanced down the coast under protection of the guns of the Russian fleet.

The Russian advance continues along the entire front. Official communications state that the Turks have been driven out of many positions west of Erzerum, a great fortress which fell two months ago. Grand Duke Nicholas is about to realize the triumph of his strategy by joining two great groups of his armies in a solid front from Erzerum to the sea. He will thus be enabled to present an unbroken line to the Turks in his sweep southward.

May Attack Bosphorus.

News of the capture of the Turkish city caused much rejoicing throughout this city. Russian newspapers predict that Armenia, which has been the scene of so many massacres of Christians, will never again be under the Mohammedan yoke.

A big Russian fleet, which cooperated with the land forces in the final assault against the Trebizond defenses, is now released for operations elswhere and it is expected that another attack against the Turkish works upon the Bosphorus will soon be launched.

Official dispatches from Tiflis says that the Turks fought gallantly, especially in the engagement on the Karadere and lost heavily under the accurate fire of the Russian artillery and the withering blasts from the Russian machine guns.

INSECTS SHOWING UP IN SOUTHWEST WHEAT FIELDS

Chicago, April 20. — Abandoned acreage in the soft winter wheat states will be extremely heavy, says the Modern Miller. Plowing up of fields is reported from practically all sections of the soft wheat belt since weather conditions do not show improvement and some sections will produce only 40 per cent of a crop. Insects are present in Oklahoma and scattered sections of southern Kansas. The Kansas crop generally is thrifty and shows promise of a good yield on slightly reduced acreage.

Spring Colds Are the Worst

They lead to catarrh and pneumonia. They weaken the entire system and leave it unable to resist the sudden changes. They interfere with your digestion and lessen your activity. Neglected they soon become that dread disease known as systemic catarrh. Don't neglect them. It's costly as well as dangerous.

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Will Safeguard You

Have a box of Peruna Tablets with you for the sudden cold or exposure. Tone your system up with a regular course of the liquid Peruna, fortify it against colds, get your digestion up to normal, take care of yourself and avoid danger. If you are suffering now begin the treatment at once. Give Nature the help she needs to throw off the catarrhal inflammation, and again become well.

Peruna has been helping people for 44 years. Thousands of homes rely on it for coughs, cold and indigestion. It's a good tonic for the weak, as well.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued from First Page

quest and David's apparent lack of prowess, Jud continued his jeering and nagging, but David set his lips in a taunt line of finality and endured in silence until there came the taunt superlative.

"Your mother was a washerwoman, and your father a convict."

There surged through David a fierce animal hate. With a tight closing of his hardy young fist, he rushed to the onslaught so swiftly and so impetuously that Jud recoiled in fear and surprise. With his first tiger-like leap David had the older boy by the throat and bore him to the ground, maintaining and tightening his grip as they went down.

"I'll kill you!"

David's voice was steady and calm, but the boy on the ground underneath felt the very hairs of his head rising at the looking in the dark eyes above his own.

Fortunately for both of them Barnabas was again at hand.

He jerked David to his feet.

"Fightin' again, are you, after I told you not to!"

"It was him, David, that began it. I never struck him," whimpered Jud, edging away behind his father.

"Did you, David, asked Barnabas, bluntly, still keeping his hold on the boy, who was quivering with passion.

"Yes."

His voice sounded odd and tired, and there was an ache of bafflement in his young eyes.

"What fer? What did he do to make you so mad"

"He said my mother was a washerwoman and my father a convict! Let me go! I'll kill him!"

With a returning rush of his passion, David struggled in the man's grasp.

"Wait, Dave, I'll tend to him. Go to the barn, Jud!" he commanded his son.

Jud quailed before this new, strange note in his father's voice.

"David was fighting. You said neither of us was to fight. 'Tain't fair to take it out on me."

Fairness was one of Baranabas' fixed and prominent qualities, but Jud was not to gain favor by it this time.

"Well, you don't suppose I'm a-goin' to lick Dave fer defendin' his parents, do you? Besides, I'm not a-goin' to lick you fer fightin', but fer sayin' what you did. I guess you'd hev found out that Dave could wallop you ef he is smaller and younger."

"He can't!" snarled Jud. "I didn't have no show. He came at me by surprise."

Barnabas reflected a moment. Then he said gravely:

"When it's in the blood of two fellers to fight, why thar's got to be a fight, that's all. Thar won't never be no peace until this ere question's settled. Dave, do you still want to fight him?"

A fierce aftermath of passion gleamed in David's eyes.

"Yes!" he cried, his nostrils quivering.

"And you'll fight fair? Jest to punish—with no thought of killin'?"

"I'll fight fair," agreed the boy.

"I'll see that you do. Come here, Jud."

"I dont' want to fight," protested Jud sullenly.

"He's afraid," said David gleefully, every muscle quivering and straining.

"I ain't!" yelled Jud.

"Come on, then," challenged David, a fierce joy tugging at his heart.

Jud came with deliberate precision and a swing of his left. He was heavier and harder, but David was more agile, and his whole heart was in the fight this time. They clutched and grappled and parried, and finally went down; first one was on top, then the other. It was the wage of brute force against elasticity, bluster against valor. Jud fought in fear; David, in ferocity. At last David bore his oppressor backward and downward. Jud, exhausted, ceased to struggle.

"Thar!" exclaimed Barnabas, drawing a relieved breath. "I guess you know how you stand now, and we'll all feel better. You've got all that's comin' to you, Jud, without no more from me. You can both go to the house and wash up."

Uncle Larimy had arrived at the finish of the fight.

"What's the trouble, Barnabas?" he asked interestedly, as the boys walked away.

The explanation was given, but they spoke in tones so low that David could not overhear any part of the conversation from the men following him until, as they neared the house, Uncle Larimy said: "I was afeerd Dave hed his pa's temper snoozin' inside him. Mebby he'd orter be told fer a warnin'."

"I don't want to say nutin' about it less I hev to. I'll wait till the next time he loses his temper."

David ducked his head in the wash basin on the bench outside the door. After supper, when Barnabas came out on the back porch for his hour of pipe, he called his young charge to him. Since the fight, David's face had worn a subdued, but contented expression.

"Looks," thought Barnabas," "kinder eased off, like a dog when he licks his chops arter the taste of blood has been drawed."

"Set down, Dave. I want to talk to you. You done right to fight fer yer folks, and you're a good fighter, which every boy orter be, but when I come up to you and Jud I see that in yer face that I didn't know was in you. You've got an orful temper, Dave. It's a good thing to hev — a mighty good thing, if you kin take keer of it, but if you let it go it's what leads to murder. Your pa hed the same kind of let-loose temper that got him into heaps of trouble."

"What did my father do?" he asked abruptly.

Instinctively he had shrunk from asking his mother this question, and pride had forbidden his seeking the knowledge elsewhere.

"Some day, when you are older, you will know all about it. But remember, when any one says anything like what Jud did, that yer ma wouldn't want fer you to hev thoughts of killin'. You see, you fought jest as well—probably better—when you hed cooled off a mite and hed promised to fight fair. And ef you can't wrastle your temper and down it as you did Jud, you're not a fust-class fighter."

"I'll try," said David, slowly, unable, however, to feel mueh remorse for his outbreak.

"Jud 'll let you alone arter this. You'd better go to bed now. You need a little extry sleep."

M'ri came into his room when he was trying to mend a long rent in his shirt. He flushed uncomfortably when her eye fell on the garment. She took it from him.

"I'll mend it, David. I don't wonder that your patience slipped its leash, but—never fight when you have, murder in your heart."

When she had left the room, Janey's face, pink and fair as a baby rose, looked at the door.

"It's very wicked to fight and get so mad, Davey."

"I know it," he acknowledged readily. It was useless trying to make a girl understand.

There was a silence. Janey still lingered.

"Davey," she asked in an awed whisper, "does it feel nice to be wicked?"

David shook his head non-committally.

CHAPTER V.

The rather strained relations between Jud and David were eased the next day by the excitement attending the big package Barnabas brought from town. It was addressed to David, but the removal of the outer wrapping disclosed a number of parcels neatly labeled, also a note from Joe, asking him to distribute the presents.

David first selected the parcel marked "Janey" and handed it to her.

"Blue beads!" she cried ecstatically.

"Let me see, Janey," said M'ri. "Why, they're real turquoises and with a gold clasp! I'll get you a string of blue beads for now, and you can put these away till you're grown up."

"I didn't tell Joe what to get for you, Aunt M'ri; honest, I didn't," disclaimed David, with a laugh, as he handed the freezer to her.

"We'll initiate it this very day, David."

David handed Barnabas his pipe and gave Jud a letter which he opened wonderingly, uttering a cry of pleasure when he realized the contents.

"It's an order on Harkness to let me pick out any rifle in his store. How did he know? Did you tell him, Dave?"

To Be Continued.

CZAR WOUNDED BY AIR SHELL

Berlin, (via Sayville), April 24.—Czar Nicholas was injured by a bomb dropped by an aviator during his recent visit to the southwest front, according to Stockholm reports, says the Transocean News Bureau. The bureau statement follows:

"Stockholm reports say that during the last visit of the czar to to southwest front an Austro-Hungarian airman caused a serious alarm. The czar was reviewing recruits in company with General Brusseloff, when suddenly an Austro-Hungarian flyer appeared and dropped numerous bombs, which hit part of the troops. The panic-stricken recruits fled in wild disorder.

"The czar was hurt and had a narrow escape from death, while he completely lost countenance.

"As a consequence General Brusseloff was bitterly reproached and General Ivanoff was recalled to headquarters on the southwest front."

Business Men Enrolled.

Chicago, April 21.—Eighty-five business and professional men in Chicago up to yesterday have made application for enrollment in the government's summer military training camp, which will be held at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, from July 5 to October 4. The first camp will be held until August 4, to be followed by two others, each of a month's duration, provided 500 enlistments for each camp are obtained.

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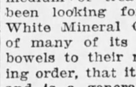

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MANY ILLS YIELD TO SIMPLE TREATMENT

Reliefs Little Expected, Now Due to Lubriol.

In the last few months many hundreds of sufferers from neuraligia, headaches, insomnia, indigestion, neausea, bad blood, and general depression have experienced remarkable progress in shaking off their ills and protecting themselves against further troubles. This is how it came about. For years and years it was thought that the illnesses recorded above were independent maladies and that after they had reached a certain point they were practicably incurable. It remained, however, for medical science to discover that in a great percentage of cases these ills could be traced to what is known as auto-intoxication. The cause of auto-intoxication was found to be neglect of the bowels or advanced stages of constipation. It was found also by the doctors that if the bowels could be restored to their healthful condition the chances were greatly in favor of a remedy of the ills which caused so much suffering. But experience showed that drugs and cathartics would not cause the desired results because drugs and cathartics often make the illness worse after giving only temporary relief. Very often, also, drugs and cathartics formed habits that were worse than the original illness. It is a curious thing that at the same time a number of doctors in different countries found that White Mineral Oil was just the medium of treatment that they had been looking for. They found that White Mineral Oil relieves the body of many of its ills by restoring the bowels to their normal healthy working order, that it lubricates the system and is a general health promotor of inestimable value. At first White Mineral Oil was available only in small quantities, but now it can be secured by the general public under the name of Lubriol, and it is under this name that you may be assured of its absolute purity. Lubriol is odorless and tasteless. It does its work and passes out of the body with the waste matter. None of it is absorbed by the system to make unhealthy growths of fat. It is as good for children as for older folk. Doctors recommend Lubriol. It should be in every household. You have only to try it once and you will not be without it again. Lubriol is offered you by the makers direct at 75c a pint bottle, shipped postpaid, and guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade assures you of the financial standing of the Lubriol Co., so you need not hesitate to send 75c to the Lubriol Laboratories, 1439 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio. —Adv't.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7635—Ladies' Semi-Princess Slip.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. A simple pattern, but one that will make a charming slip out of flouncing is shown. The corset cover is all in one piece. The petticoat is in 3 gores; the deep flounce is headed with heading through which ribbon is run.

7659—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This frock slips on over the head and may be made with long or short sleeves. In each half of the center back and front a box plait is made; openings underneath the plaits are made for the inserting of the belt.

7671—Children's Apron Dress.

Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A pretty style, not too practical in appearance to serve as a dress. Made with long or short sleeves; a noticeable detail is the pocket at either side in fancy cut and finished with edging, in harmony with the collar and cuff trimming.

7552—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This natty waist has a deep yoke in front, with the lower portion of the waist full and with plain back. The neck has a convertible collar and there are full length sleeves gathered at the wrist. This is a style which may serve for both soft materials, and those of substantial character.

7646—Boys' Union Suit.

This pattern has a properly fitting neck, right shape to the shoulder and just the right curve smoothly marking the body and leg sections.

7292—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This natty costume has the fronts of the blouse trimmed to give the bolero effect. This trimming may be omitted and only the plain vest used. The collar is joined to the vest and if the long sleeves are shortened they are finished with a cuff.

7330—Ladies' Overblouse.

Cut in sizes small, medium and large. Holding its own among styles, the overblouse shown in the illustration is of plain sacque cut with open front and lower edge, reaching over the hips. A belt is passed through slashed openings at waistline. The second pattern is of a zouave jacket or bolero with rounded fronts and plain back. Both these jackets are worn in taffetas over other materials.

7617—Girls' Dress.

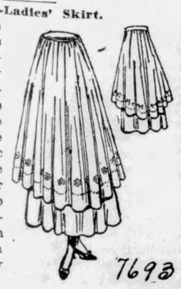
This little frock is made with an overjacket which ends at the belt with plain or scalloped edge. At the neck is a turnover collar and a turnback cuff finishes the sleeves when short, although a plain band is used for the full length. The skirt is plaited.

7410—Ladies' Empire Negligee.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. The short waisted empire bodice is used in this gown and it also has the low shoulder with a short, wide sleeve below. There is a handsome collar and plastron as a neck finish. The skirt is arranged in very small box plaits and these are attached to the outer edge of the skirt, forming a small, upturned frill, while the balance hangs loosely.

7693—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches waist measure. This very successful creation shows skill in the one piece gathered tunic that may be made in your choice of two outlines as illustrated. High or regulation waistline may be used.



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In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Self-Reliance shaves the back of his neck.

If it is true that there are no women angels the less said about it the better.

The American eagle giving an imitation of a crawfish would be a humiliating spectacle.

The Democratic idea of making progress is for one faction to stand still while the other faction backs up.

"William Waldrof Astor, who has already paid $1,400,000 taxes to the British government, has been assessed $280,000 more." That's right, John; soak him, soak him hard!

It's all right, that bit of old advice to put one's best foot forward; but spring fever attacks both feet.

Nothing good can be said of Villa until his death is confirmed.

"Thirty-two is the ideal age of marriage," says a Chicago expert. And it is, for persons who happen to be single at 32. They should wait no longer.

Carranza seems determined to make good the axiom that there is no fool like an old fool.

After Verdun most battles will be little more than skirmishes.

We have an idea that during the progress of a church war the devil remains neutral.

"Musical intoxication," says a Boston musician, "is a physical sensation of inexpressible delight." An old-time song writer expressed it this way: "I feel so awfully jolly when the band begins to play."

A hen, when she sits on fertile eggs, accomplishes something. The loafer never hatches anything.

Carranza's doubtful attitude did not keep the United States from sending him ammunition.

It takes two to make marriage a success, but only one to make it a failure.

'Twould have been like Villa to desire a big funeral.

A pessimist knows that if he owned a thousand-dollar dog the dog would die toforrow.

Man should never find fault with his conscience. He ought to rejoice that it doesn't jab him with a hatpin.

Could the administration have seen Carranza's chin it might not have chosen him as a dear friend.

An old loafer can be happy with his pipe and his memory, but a young fellow wants to do his loafing with a mandolin accompaniment.

After a man has paid forty-five cents for three glasses of whisky he is ready for a vivid discussion of the outrageous price of a gallon of gasoline.

An ordinance regulating the length of a woman's skirts would be null and void on a windy day.

There is no weather on Mars, it is said, thus leaving nothing but the neighbors to talk about.

'A man who doesn't say good morning," says a religious note, "hasn't much religion." And if he can't say it he might look it.

If the worst were to happen there would be nothing to worry about.

In spite of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution a girl never feels quite free to eat all the young onions she wants.

When the Mexicans are as good fighters as they are liars they will become dangerous.

Out in California the feminine manufacturer of a hair restorer has been arrested on a charge of fraud, and to prove that her dope is all right she must grow hair on the court's bald head. Life is real, life is earnest.

When Wish is father to the Thought, Judgment cannot be reckoned nearer than third cousin.

So fany things have happened and there has been so much worry that it seems a long, long time since President Wilson was inaugurated.

During his visit to the New York flower show Colonel Roosevelt was pelted with roses. And not a brick among them.

"No nips for me," Ty Cobb is quoted as saying, 'they dim my batting eye." Then "eye-opener," as applied to "nips" is a misnomer. One by one traditions fall.

One of the things Horace Greeley didn't foresee is revealed in the story of the man who went West four years ago without a wife and is now paying alimony to three women.

Our notion of a good doctor is one who prescribes strawberry shortcake instead of stewed rhubarb.

If small boys will observe closely and read the newspapers for the next few months they can see how hard it is to become President.

No pessimist ever tries to write spring poetry.

There is one thing that may be said in favor of old-fashioned household remedies. There are many survivors.

Paderewski has given all his fortune, a million dollars, for the relief of stricken Poland. Here is an idea for persons who like to talk about what they would do if they had a million.

More Bankruptcy.

Is the Carranza note an additional exhibit in "Bankrupt Diplomacy?"

It was the understanding of the country that the United States had the fullest permission to invade Mexico for the undoing and destruction of Villa, that our soldiers were to go as far as they liked and to stay as long as Villa eluded capture.

But according to Carranza's statement to our government, this is not so. Washington has been acting under a "misunderstanding." The permission, such as it was, was to become operative only in case another raid, similar to that at Columbus, N. M., was made across the border.

Carranza may be bluffing. He may, in fact, be lying. But the events of the last few weeks tend to support his assertions. He has shown all along that the presence of American troops in Mexico was an annoyance to him, if not worse. He has indicated, in spite of the enormous help given his cause, he did not welcome the help a particle. The Carranzista forces have moved, not so much to cut off Villa, as to menace the American lines, should there be desertions. It is said that these armies are so placed that they could, at a moment's notice, completely isolate Pershing's troopers.

What sort of diplomacy could have made any such situation possible?

That same diplomacy which reduced the submarine controversy to a fog, which has allowed Germany to combat our contentions with words from the state department's own messages, which has caused England and France to violate one international law after another in utter contempt of our protests, which now, more than ever, deserves the label "Bankrupt Diplomacy."

Norway's Way Boom.

Our own war boom is a small affair compared with one now prevailing in Norway. For every munition millionaire made in this country, there are four or five Norwegian nabobs who have piled up riches in the shipping trade.

Upon the outbreak of war, the shipowners of Norway shouted "ruin." Every one who could sold his holdings. Then the countries fighting Germany found themselves unprepared, not only in the matter of guns and ammunition, but in grain, metals, textiles, a thousand other commodities, and the ships to carry these things in. They bought steamers wherever they could. They chartered ships at the owners' prices. Old Norwegian craft which before the war sold for $10 a ton went to $100 a ton. Shares in shipping companies soared skyward. The stock of new companies was snatched from the press and peddled at prices eighty and ninety per cent above par. One young man of eighteen, whose office was a corner in a cigar store, with the use of the telephone, made a fortune of $150,000 with no capital at all. A "turbine mechanic" turned his small savings into $35,000 in no time.

The Norwegian government is more practical than ours. It is glad to see wealth pouring into the country. But it purposes having a share of it. So it has slapped a very fat tax on tonnage. When the boom bursts the royal treasure chests will be full.

A Tale of Temptation.

When the steamer Chehalis sailed into a cove of Tahiti, maidens swam out—so the story goes—and besought the sailors to desert their ship and take up their abodes there.

Most of the native men, they said, had gone to the war, leaving Tahiti an Adamless Eden hungry for Adams. "Come ashore, wed us and know ease forever after."

The steamer came home. So it is safe to assume that the sailors resisted their tempters. But, oh what an adventure to remember when northern winds cut to sailor bones, when one must suffer hardship and indignity simply for bread, when the air at home is shrill with scolding! Who shall blame the sailor then if regret gnaws at his heart?

But always for him there will be a consoling thought. He was not present when masculine Tahiti returned from the wars.

More Machine Guns Needed.

The Germans in northern France and in Russia are said to have a machine gun for every fifty men. French regiments have each from thirty to forty machine guns and the English, who were badly equipped in regard to these weapons at the beginning of the war, are endeavoring to match gun for gun with the Germans.

An American regiment of cavalry has only five machine guns if on home service. Some regiments in the Philippines are better equipped, though they yet fall below the French standard and cannot compare in this matter with German regiments.

For several years, the chief of ordnance has asked for additional appropriations with which to purchase machine guns. The requests have been ignored by congress. The ordnance department could never supply as many weapons as regimental officers thought necessary.

The United States cannot feel that it is prepared against invasion until it has equipped every regiment with from twenty-five to fifty guns, and has several hundred stowed away in reserve. For the European struggle has demonstrated that this is the most effective weapon of modern warfare. It made the battle of Neuvelle Chappelle the most costly so far fought by the British. It decided the issue at Ypres. It is doing far more destructive work at Verdun than the field and heavy artillery.

As an example of what civilization can do, note the old Apache scouts wearing wrist watches.

A Tradition Mostly for Exhibition.

One of our national traditions is like some men's religion. It is brought forth occasionally for parade. But most of the time it is stowed away in a dark closet, out of sight and out of mind.

It was this tradition of which the President spoke so highly and beautifully at the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force," he said, "is that she asserts it in behalf of the interest of humanity. What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness! When America ceases to be unselfish she will cease to be America. When she forgets the traditions of devotion to human rights in general which gave spirit and impulse to her founders she will have lost her title deeds to her own nationality."

The liberty the colonists fought for was liberty for themselves, not for the unhappy and distressed of all the world. It was so limited of scope that it applied only to the white inhabitants of the colonies. The war of 1812 was chiefly a fight for commercial rights. The Mexican war had only the barest and flimsiest excuse of unselfish interest, an excuse which did not "wash" with all the country. Fundamentally, the Civil war was humanitarian. But our government was very careful to present only a selfish reason for it, that of maintaining the union. We did not forget our selfish interests when making peace with Spain. Just what part the "tradition of devotion to human rights" played in the long series of Indian wars, the war on Huerta and that on Villa, we are at a loss to discover.

A nation is a selfish institution. It simply has to be that in order to live in a selfish world. It has to be jealous of its rights. It has to guard its citizens, whoever they are, wherever they are. When we accept these facts as well as the facts of our history, we will escape the charge of hypocrisy which the world makes against us.

Still Harping on the Literacy Test.

A number of persons in excellent vocal condition continue to be exercised over the literacy test of the immigration bill. The faults and flaws they find in it are simply amazing. If an earnest minded citizen confined his reading to these criticisms he would become convinced that this test must be eliminated or the republic will perish.

The Immigration Commission which first made a study of ways to restrict the human flood from Europe voted eight to one for the literacy test because it was the only practical method suggested to it. One proposal was that the emigration from any one country should in a single year be confined to a certain percentage of the ten-year average emigration of the country. Another proposal was that immigration be controlled as to groups. In any one year, only a single group should have the privilege of entering the country. There was still another idea, that a contract be required guaranteeing the immigrant's ability to earn a living wage. Plainly, some of the restrictions could not be applied. The commission had to accept the literacy test as the one thing that could be administered day after day without doing grave injustice, conflicting with laws and treaties and raising the business of examining immgrants to the dimensions of flourishing munitions plants.

Once the immigration bill is passed and becomes operative, we will hear little more about the shortcomings and oppressions of the literacy test. The agitation has been conducted mostly by people who saw in this test a threatened shortage of cheap labor, an increase in living standards which would make a low standard of wages no longer possible.

Some Use for Militarism.

The preparedists are as ready to disown militarism as the pacifists are to label it with the choicest selections from their dictionary of cuss words. It has not occurred to many of us that perhaps, after all, there were worse things than militarism.

In a book published long before the war, H. G. Wells, who could never be accused of fancying a military life, said:

"I believe that on the whole there is far more good than evil in the enormous military growths that have occurred in the last half century. I cannot estimate how far the alternative to war is lethargy. It is through military urgencies alone that many men can be brought to the collective endowment of research, to public education and to a thousand interferences with their private self-seeking. Just as the pestilence of cholera was necessary before man could be brought to consent to public sanitation, so perhaps the dread of foreign violence is an unavoidable spur in an age of chaotic industrial production in order that men may be brought to subserve the growth of a state whose purpose might otherwise be too high for them to understand. Men must be forced to care for fleets and armies until they have learnt to value cities and self-development and a beautiful social life."

Militarism is a modern bugbear. There have been times in the world's career when it was all that represented law and order, when it was the wall against barbarism and guarded the march of Christianity. It is now becoming outworn. And so it is the privilege of everyone to give it a kick.

Special Notice!

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires In May.

If your subscription to the Toledo Weekly Blade expires in May you will find it greatly to your advantage to read the special propositions for renewal and the raising of clubs. These offers have just been sent out by mail and if you do not receive your copy by May 4th please notify us and we will mail you a duplicate promptly.

Every year the number of Weekly Blade club raisers increases. Every year the number of individual subscription renewals grows larger. Our great national family is represented in every state in the union and in our territorial possessions. You will find enthusiastic Blade readers wherever you go. You will find it easy and profitable to raise Blade subscription clubs because the Blade is a paper loved and honored by all who read it. The Blade is a national institution. It is the home paper of the country. It aims to help. It wants to construct. It wishes to aid the American people in achieving the realization of our national ideals and to further the uplift of humanity. The Weekly Blade is popular with all members of the family because it is edited by specialists who handle the various departments with profound wisdom and a knowledge of what the readers like.

The great popularity of The Blade together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us enlarge our great national family, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Roger's Silverware in the new Leyland designs. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice, giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore, all subscribers whose time expires during May should receive our proposition by May 1. If not received by May 4, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore this offer is made to May subscribers only, and 30 days later the June subscribers will have their turn, and so in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularily and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

A Flaw in His Faith.

Mr. John Rule, a farmer in the Red River district of North Dakota, believes that the deluge of Genesis is about to play a return engagement. So he has built him a large houseboat, provisioned it for forty days and hauled it close to his doorway to provide a means of escape when the waters prevail.

We are not sure that we question Mr. Rule's judgment. The conditions which brought about the original flood appear to exist today. As in Noah's time, the wickedness of man is great in the earth. It is again "filled with violence." It may happen once more that "it repented the Lord that he had man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart."

Yet there is that promise: "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

It becomes Mr. John Rule, as the rest of us, to accept the pledge with the same faith he reads of the adventures of Noah, his sons Shem, Ham and Japheth, their three wives and the dove that found no rest for the sole of her foot.

After a Year.

Here is the portrait of a statesman whose name is much in free reading matter just now:

"Of the paltry creatures that the whirligig of revolution has given temporary prominence from time to time in Mexico, Venustiano Carranza is the most pretentious and the least promising. Mirthprovoking he is, however, in his roller-chair capital, fulminating dreadful threats against Villa as he pushes out of reach, now beckoning the foreign diplomats to follow, anon proclaiming himself all of the law and the prophets, and ever issuing manifesto after manifesto breathing solicitude for the working classes."

The picture was painted a year ago. If Carranza has changed since then, it is only in being dangerous where he had been mirth provoking. It is a matter of common knowledge that a fool can do more damage by mere blundering than a wise man can do intentionally.

The reason there is a scarcity of dyes is because they have all been put in a few shirts.

After Villa, dead or alive, it might be a good idea to try to find the President's Mexican policy.

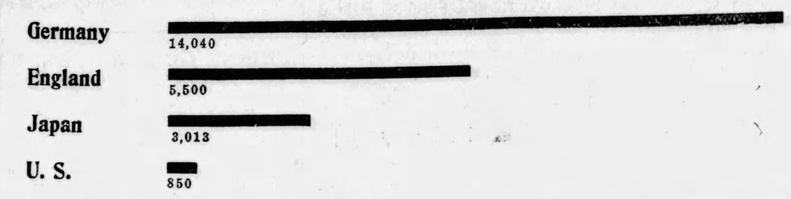
An English workman drank ten quarts of non-alcoholic beer. Which will remind any man who grew up on the farm of that strenuous and noisest of all chores, "slopping the hogs."

Not only will Speaker Champ Clark not attend the St. Louis convention, but he will not be represented by the old houn' dawg.

Because a man knows his mother it does not follow that he understands womankind.

ARE WE PREPARED?

OUR ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT



OUR little army has practically no field guns.

"We now have less than 800 guns and ammunition to serve them less than one and one-half days!"

"To send our modern infantry without the protection of field guns against an enemy armed with them is simply murder."

"After war breaks out, field guns cannot be purchased abroad, nor can they be extemporized at home. From the date of giving the order for the manufacture of such guns to the date of delivery of the first gun an interval of at least five months must necessarily elapse."

In Europe they are using 12½ and 16½-inch howitzers. Although by June 1, 1915, the war in Europe had been in progress five months, the United States did not then have a single field howitzer greater than the 6-inch, and the United States had only 32 of these in all the United States, Philippines and Hawaii combined. The remaining 88% of the guns are less than 4-inch, and, moreover, 80% of these are old mountain guns absolutely obsolete.

"We own little over half the guns which Russia had at the battle of Mukden. Yet any ordinary engagement of the European war makes the battle of Mukden look like a peace conference."

The equipment of the militia is worse than that of the regular army. It has no siege artillery at all, no large field mortars nor howitzers, and both the batteries of the regular army and the militia are without sufficient horses to draw them.

"The militia needs 316 of these guns to complete its equipment."

For the guns which the army has and for the guns which the militia have there is not half enough ammunition.

For years congress has been urged to appropriate enough money to provide our field guns with an ammunition reserve of 1,856 rounds per gun. This to congress seemed enormous, although it is 66% of the minimum number of rounds that Germany kept on hand in peace times. Year after year congress has failed to provide for this ammunition reserve. And at the rate of its past appropriations it will take five years to bring it up to this 40% deficiency, compared with the number of rounds other nations kept on hand. At present, for the guns actually made we have only 27% of the ammunition asked for—27% of the estimate which is infinitely lower than the minimum supply kept on hand by other nations during peace times. At present Germany and France are using **300 per cent of their maximum estimate.** The number of rounds now allotted to each gun in the German army is more than 3,491% greater than the number of rounds we have on hand per gun in the United States.

For the guns which the army has and for the guns which the militia have there is not half enough ammunition.

"And we have ammunition to serve those guns, at the rate ammunition is now used, rather less than one day and a half of fighting."

Sunday School

WHEN A PREACHER BROKE JAIL

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 30, "Peter Delivered From Prison."—Acts 12:1-9.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

"Action! Action! More Action!" is the demand upon story-tellers, playwrights and public speakers. The present lesson fulfills the prescription; it is a story of "action," and more crowded with sensations than a nickel novel. Its scenes range from a king's palace to a prison dungeon; and from a gory field of execution, where a saint's head had rolled on the ground, to a sheltered prayer meeting in the home of the mother of a since celebrated author. A king, an angel, two apostles, a group of devoted women and some slain soldiers all figure in the narrative.

Of unusual pertinency is this story of an early martyrdom. James, one of the favored three companions of Jesus had been beheaded. Peter broke jail by a miracle. Other unnamed Christians had suffered. We should do ill, however, were we to confine our thought to these incidents, forgetting that within the past 10 months there have been a million martyrs for the Name sake in blood-soaked Armenia. The fate of those first Christians was simple and merciful compared with what has befallen wearers of the same name with in the memory of every Sunday school child.

This is the day to recall the persecutions of the Christians in Turkey. Some have been imprisoned, but most have been "deported," which means sent away from home and livelihood into desert wastes of starvation. They who were killed by sword or bullet were counted the most fortunate; for as I heard one Armenian say: "Massacres are merciful as compared with this." Starvation, cold, weariness beyond words, shelterless, soaked in rains or bitten by frost, the prey of wild animals and worse men, tortured so unspeakably that even the plain language of that Oriental book, called "The Bible" presents no analogy for their fate—the Chirstians of Armenia have touched the high-water mark of the church's martyrdoms. All that the eleventh chapter of Hebrews says about the heroes of the faith, has been more than duplicated in the present case of the Armenians. More than a million have died; a million more may be saved if the Christian church awakens to help.

So we may not become so engrossed in these martyrdoms of 2,000 years ago, as to ignore the greater ones of yesterday. Equally marvelous have been the deliverances. Just as James died and Peter lived, so a million Christians have perished and another million have come through alive. Some have had deliverances that seem miraculous. After the Moslem butchers have left some communities of Christians, there have crawled out literally from beneath the heaps of the slain those who have escaped untouched. We have yet to hear the full story of the Christians under the Moslem attacks of the past year. When Dr. Clarence Ussher, for instance, whose wife had died of typhus, and he himself had been smitten with the same disease, which emaciated him to a mere skeleton, was being carried out of the city of Van the bullets of the Turks and Kurds penetrated the canopy over the litter that carried him, but he himself was untouched.

It is of first importance that we recall not only the dealings of God with His children in the long ago, but that God deals in the same way with His children in this year of our Lord 1916.

When the Church Cared.

King Herod, a miserable politician, wanted Jewish support, and so he arrested representative Christians. Public order did not require this nor his own instructions or convictions. He was but an ancient prototype of the class of officeholders who will sacrifice duty on the altar of personal popularity or political expediency.

James, the dearly beloved of Jesus, had fallen under the sword. Peter lay chained between two Roman soldiers.

A beautiful picture of the simplicity and the solidarity of the early church is contained in this story. The whole brotherhood felt the blow at their members. Peter in prison was the object of continual supplication. As the record runs: "Prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." That is the proof of the reality of religion the finest fruit of Christian fellowship.

Irresistibly the question arises today—and it runs far deeper than may at first sight appear—how many churches are praying for Armenia at the present time? Are special prayer meetings being held anywhere in America for these members of the church of Christ? In the daily prayers of churches and families is Armenia borne to the throne of grace? How deeply are American Christians anguished over the sufferings of the victims of Moslems hate, and over the plight of their fellow-Christians in Europe? Is the Body of Christ so quick and sensitive that it feels the hurt in any member? If the church has forgotten how to pray for every member of the church, then we have come upon serious days indeed.

When the Steel Snapped.

Probably it was in the Tower of Antonio, the ruins of which are still to be seen by the visitor to Jerusalem, that Peter was incarcerated. Here tradition says that Christ was tried. We know not what memories and musings filled the brain of Peter as he lay handcuffed to his guards, but this we are told, and the truth is a precious one, that Peter slept peacefully in his prison cell. The Church in the House of Mary might be awake in anguished supplication for his deliverance, but Peter slept in peace, sure that the Power which had stilled the waves of Galilee was equal to any new need of his life.

While the prisoner slept the angel came. Startled, he must have rubbed his eyes, assuming that the summons to death had arrived. Not always do God's angels come in this fashion to deliver His people from their manifold prisons. A few years ago, some Korean Christians were in prison for their faith. A missionary on furlough in America told, at a dinner table, how those simple-minded Christians were sure that God would send His angel to open their prison doors, and He did; for partly, as a result of that conversation, there began an elaborate and far-reaching propaganda on the part of Christian Americans to free the Korean Christians by the power of public sentiment, and his was done. We cannot always recognize the messengers of heaven in the providences of God.

When Peter's chains fell and he stood before the radiant angel, he could not believe his eyes. He thought he had been dreaming, and when the prison gates opened he walked in a trance to the city, whose gates opened before him. The marvelous deliverance seemed so amazing as to be incredible. That is the unbroken histo v of the Christian Church. God has delivered His people from their enemies in ways that always pass belief. It seems as if the Deliverer of Israel delighted in versatility and in His surprises of Grace.

Once in the city Peter was left by the angels. The task of the heavenly visitant was over. Peter could do the rest himself. God's help ends where man's ability begins. There is no warrant for praying the Lord to do what we should do for ourselves. Peter could not get himself out of prison, but once put safely in the city, he could manage his own movements. So, after pondering the situation, he turned toward the home of Mary, the mother of Mark, where he knew the Christians would be assembled.

The hour was late. Danger was near. Herod's spies were in every street. Nevertheless, the little company of Christians were meeting in continual prayer for their leader who was in prison. That was not the sort of prayer meeting that grows restless if it lasts even five minutes past nine o'clock. It is a beautiful glimpse of a church in a house that this narrative gives us. As we see in this "cottage prayer" meeting, when it comes to praying, the women may be counted on. How constantly Christian women have been driven to prayer. That was a tearful, solemn meeting held in Mary's house.

Suddenly all were shocked by a vigorous knock at the door. "Some bad news," we can hear some pessimist whispering. But young Rhoda, or Rose, as her name means, who could be easily spared, slipped to the door to see what the interruption meant. There she heard Peter's voice, and, in her excitement, ran back to tell the news, without opening the door to let him in. "Just like a woman," says a cynic. Rhoda's tidings were received with open unbelief. "You are crazy!" "It is a ghost!" The Christians could not believe that their own prayers had been answered.

All the while Peter stood knocking at the door. The vigor and the eagerness of his blows showed that they were not spirit rappings. At last somebody collected his or her wits enough to let the apostle in.

Then followed such a prayer meeting as the church had seldom seen. It was given over to Peter's experience," interrupted by many exclamations of amazement and thanksgiving. I am sure that some of our conventionalized churches today would have been shocked at the excitement of that meeting in Mary's house.

The story shows the antiquity of one of the most heretical doctrines ever cherished by Christians, namely that a thing could be "Too good to be true."

As had been Peter's attitude toward the visit of the angel, so was the state of mind of these Christians. They did not have faith enough in their own prayers, or in the prayer-answering God, to believe that what they wanted most could really come to pass. As if God ever designed less for His children than they desire for themselves. God is always better than man's expectations. A young minister once complained to Spurgeon that he did not have many converts as a result of his preaching.

"Well, you surely don't expect converts every week," replied the great preacher.

"Oh, no, not at all," the inquirer hastened to reassure him.

"Then according to your faith be it unto you," was the sound answer of Spurgeon.

There are mothers who will read these lines who have a haunting fear that they love their babies too much. Others see the shadow of impending sorrow because their happiness is too good to last. Out upon all these vile heresies! God is love. His surprises are better than our belief. He is planning ever more beautiful things for us than the imagination can devise, until we come to the supreme experience where we shall realize, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

As for the Peter story, the Apostle himself went into retirement for a time. He could not ask for a repetition of the miracle to justify his own lack of prudence. The soldiers who let him escape were executed in the interest of discipline. The whole story set Jerusalem by the ears, and the church was given one more illustration of the Master's message, "Have faith in God."

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Sugar, the Ideal Food

PURE candy ought to be marketed at cost by the W. C. T. U. It is a great foe to old King Alcohol. Let a man keep a box of candy in his desk or handy by his work bench, to nibble on when he is tired, and he won't crave a drink of beer or whisky—all he'll want is water.

The United States authorities ship tons of candy to the Philippines to be sold through the canteens to the soldiers. It satisfies the soldier's need of an easily digested, quickly available carbohydrate food, and so makes "vino" unnecessary to his welfare.

There are some people—and they are usually to be found in the rural communities—who still insist upon the imaginary relation between candy or sugar and "worms." And, what is worse, there are parents so benighted as to believe these old fishwife yarns and restrict the quantity of sweets in the children's bill of fare. We cannot reiterate too often the fact that sugar is the child's most natural food — more than half of the solid matter in milk is sugar. Sugar is tonic to the heart, in the sense that it supplies quickly available muscular energy to that organ. Sugar is a muscle food, if there is such a thing. It is therefore essential in a child's diet, particularly an active, hard-playing child. And certainly there is no more digestible, nor more appetizing, nor more balanced a meal in the whole category of dietetics than a slice of good home-made bread, spread with a quarter-inch of butter or oleomargarine, and smothered with a like thickness of the crudest grade of brown sugar. No child could consume too much of such food for gods.

As for feeding the children candy, there are two imporatnt rules to bear in mind: (1) It must be pure candy, not adulterated with poisonous dyes, varnish, plaster-of-Paris, coal-tar flavors and the like. Jimcracks ruin a childs health. (2) It must be given in the course of or following regular meals, not at any and all hours. If these rules are followed, only good can come from feeding the youngsters candy.

It is very significant, if not sinister, that the free lunch counter presents nearly every variety of food but candy. Somehow the booze emporiums, like the "old women," have little use for the food that fills the hankering for alcohol.

The usual cause of any digestive disturbance which develops after eating candy is either the adulteration of the candy or the fact that not enough water is taken to dissolve the sugar.

Sugar is Nature's own specific for fatigue. When you have that tired feeling try some good candy.

VARIETIES

There is no weather on Mars, only change of seasons.

The melting point of aluminum is 1,215 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 real negroes in the world.

The value of the British army horse, on an average, is between $200 and $250.

The mocking bird of the south is sometimes encountered as far north as the Potomac.

Of all the cites of the United Kingdom, Belfast has fewer unemployed than any other.

The annual increase for telegraph and telephone business is more than 40,000 tons of copper.

There are at least five libraries in the world which contain more than 1,000,000 volumes each.

Hamburg has an experimental plant that obtains power from the ebb and flow of North sea tides.

One hundred and thirty-five million tons of coal are yearly required for steam railroads in this country.

There are several kinds of warts some contagious. The scientific name of the most common is verruca vulgaris.

A million persons assembled in a crowd, with due allowance for three square feet to a person, would cover an area of about 70 acres.

With the idea of resisting earthquakes a hospital in San Salvador has been built of pressed steel plates bolted to a wrought iron frame.

Automobile tires made of synthetic rubber by a German inventor have shown no signs of wear after having been run more than 4,000 miles.

An underwater searchlight has been invented which, used in conjunction with a special water glass, enables objects 2,000 feet distant to be seen.

To eliminate unnecessary movements a French school of gymnastics takes instantaneous photographs of pupils in action and thus is able to study their motions.

A Polish scientist is the inventor of a motion picture camera which can be carried in the hand and which is operated by compressed air as long as a button is pressed.

Ireland has 84,869 land holders having plots not exceeding an acre, 67,709 who hold more than one acre and not more than five acres; 153,299 under 15, and 136,058 not exceeding 30.

A statistical person has figured the losses to agriculture as a result of depredations of insects and rodents as $12 a year for each man, woman and child in the United States.

Philadelphia's "perfect fireman," Rudolph Brenn, age 52, who in 20 years never missed a roll call, never was sick a day, never was hurt and never was reprimanded, retired recently on a pension.

As an addition to the Bertillon system of identification an Omaha dentist has perfected a way to register the ridges of upper gums, which he says never change and are different in every individual.

Canada, within whose borders are the largest deposits of nickel in the world, will soon begin refining that metal, a process which has heretofore been carried on almost entirely in New Jersey and England.

The Brazil nut tree does not begin to bear fruit until it attains the age of 50 years or thereabouts, and continues to produce crops intermittently. trees known to be hundreds of years old have produced crops.

After fifteen years of experimenting a Dresden engineer has succeeded in perfecting a rocket carrying a camera to photograph objects and places over which it passes. It is returned to the ground by a parachute.

A portable electric radiator, in appearance like a steam radiator, which has been invented, is composed of a high resistance coil, submerged in an insulating, nonfreezing liquid which circulates when electricity is turned into and heats the coil.

No great war of our time has ended during the winter months, nor, with the exception of the Russo-Japanese war, has any begun in the spring summer or early autumn, and ended between March and August.

Jerome D. Travers, the national open golf champion, estimates there are 1,300 golf clubs in the United States with a combined membership of 350,000. He says that the average player spends $20 a year for balls—a total of $7,000,000.

Russia is said to be the only warring nation whose people are actually growing more prosperous during the conflict, prohibition answering for part of the change and the forced development of new industries explaining the rest of it.

Nicaragua, the most recent country to issue a blue book, confines hers not to a discussion of hostilities, which she has recently avoided, but to explaining the nonpayment of her debts which also have been avoided with fair success.

Royalties on oil and mining developments, rents on state lands, leases and fees pour in so rapidly to the state of Wyoming that she may soon be in the position of not having to raise any taxes at all for support of the state government.

On his seventieth birthday Magnus Guslaf Mittag-Leffler, the eminent mathematician, bequeathed his entire fortune for the founding of a new international institution for pure mathematics. Work on the institution is to begin six months after his death.

The 554 people out of every 1,000 in Switzerland who save money must be compared with a meager 108 in this country, the difference accounting, according to a Chicago banker, for the fact that in our large cities one burial out of 10 is made in a potter's field.

General John C. Fremont, at the close of one of his most important trips to California, is said to have traveled home overland through an extremely dangerous and Indian ridden tract of country because he feared sea sickness if he went by the isthmus of Panama.

Queen Mary of England is at the head of an organization of women who have started a crusade to persuade society women to set an example to the nation by reducing their expenditures to the strict minimum and giving up all expensive living and lavish entertaining.

While searching the ruins of the home of Dr. C. H. Barton, in Spencer, Mass., which was destroyed by fire, firemen found a pocketbook containing $355 in bills concealed between mattresses. Although everything else in the rooms was burned, the bills were undamaged.

A wood splitting machine has been invented which automatically handles logs two feet long and 18 inches thick. It is run by a three-horse power gasoline engine, and consists mainly of a huge knife, which works through the knottiest wood at the rate of sixty strokes a minute.

The PEACE PAGE

SCOPE OF POETRY

MARTHA HOLDEN.

On the eve of the three hundredth anniversary of the world's greatest poet and when nature is in her most inspiring mood, I read with especial pleasure the letters of appreciation over Poets' Corner. Every mail brings some expression of the meaning this tuneful section, in the lives of the Our Family.

Genius," said Professor James Ferrier, "is nothing else than the power of seeing wonders in common things." Poets are those who in every age kept the fires lighted on the altars of common place. At bottom, no real poem is unpoetical. it is that we must see in it what not man has seen before. The frailty and significance of a flower growing in the dust of a wall crevice led to Tennyson to take it as the best illustration how little things contain the great.

flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
what you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

William Woodsworth did much to invest the common things of nature with new meaning and beauty, but we have many new poets—the poets of today—who are doing the same thing and doing it well—H. M. A., Va.

A friend of the Corner has, to use her own words, gleaned some of the best of the wheat in a selection of poems from many sources, which he wishes for enjoyment of our readers. Wish we had space for all of them, but here are a few:

When skies must clear, and when the clouds are past,
The golden day redeems a weary year.
Last Listen, sure that sweet at last
I shall sound His voice of cheer.
—Celia Thaxter.

"Hope" Though clouds environ round
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow,
No night but hath its morn.
—Frederick Schiller.

My soul is full of whispered song;
My blindness is my sight;
The shadows that I feared so long
Are all alive with light.
—Alice Cary.

The daily food which nourishes our bodies appears commonplace enough, but it has long been celebrated by the bards in ode and sonnet. To the spirit of man poetry is food, but to his material self food is poetry.

Robert Herrick, as far back as 1648, writes to the bridesmaid, of whom he evidently thought pretty well himself:

This dare my Julia, thou must make
The Mistresse Bride the wedding cake.
Knead but the Dow and it will be
To Paste of Almonds turned by Thee:
Or Kisse it thou but once or twice,
And for the Bride cake there'll be Spice.

"Let no man make a jest of pon-kins," (pumpkins) wrote John Endicott, and it became our national fruit on the landing of the Pilgrims. Mrs. L. M. B. Piatt wrote thus deliciously of the apple:

The mystic fruit of Eden's ill and good;
Pale gold, or rosy red, with musky scent
Like that which blows from some rich continent,
Of spice and sandalwood.

There is the poetry of labor, and much is today written in praise of the work which every man must do before he can be happy.

"The Gospel of Art," by Kenyon Cox sets forth the value of the task well done:

Work thou for pleasure,
Paint or sing or carve,
The thing that lovest
Tho' the body starve.
Who works for glory
Misses oft the goal;
Who works for money
Coins his very soul.
Work for the work's sake
Then, and it may be
That these things shall
Be added unto thee.

Our American poets have at last fallen in love with their own country, and many new poems, full of the American spirit, set forth our country's characteristics.

Much hac beenw ritten on the war, but the effect of the war has been to turn people to more serious reading, and much poetry, both of the old and the new order is being read.

Our literary prophets predict a glorious future for American letters, when the world conflict benefits, if any there can be, are finally enumerated.

The April Harper's Magazine publishes an exquisite lyric by Richard Le Gallienne, which may be classed a very fair example of the so-called new poetry, where the metre as well as the words, conveys the intended description.

The long liness way and reverberate in a violin-like manner.

Somewhere tonight, among the hills of heaven
She walks with all her stars around her;
And I who lost her here on earth
Grow happy, knowing God has found her.

So many days along all paths of radiance
Made for her feet to tread, I sought her
Through all the wide lagoons of dawn
And mazy lanes of moonlit water.

Now I know by the path of this strange music
Beyond the world she went a-straying,
Almost you bring me where she walks—
Ah! for the love of God, cease not your playing.

ORIENTAL TOT SANG JINGLE SONG BEFORE BIG CROWD

HELEN LEE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

New York, April 24.—In spite of the pure Chinese blood that courses through her veins, three-year-old Helen Lee is more of an American today than she is an Oriental. For this little almond-eyed yellow-skinned tot has publicly sung the jingle song that is dear to every child—Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star.

Helen is one of a family of seven Chinese children who are being cared for by the Church of All Nations, at No. 291 Bowery. With other Chinese children, Helen appeared at Carnegie hall in a benefit performance for the church.

Miss Mary E. Banta, who is superintendent of Chinese work for the Church of All Nations, says that Helen is extremely bright. She explained that Helen's mother is so busy conducting a small restaurant during the day that she cannot take care of her children. Helen's father is too ill to work.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M, G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Good Advice.

I read with real sympathy the words from a Discouraged Mother. I feel for this mother, because I was once a wicked, wayward boy, who broke mother's heart again and again.

Don't let your children grow up in ignorance because you have raised a daughter who is an ingrate and who feels no responsibility. Next to religion your children need to be prepared for life's duties and not spoiled as your other daughter has been.

Don't forget that children will do just as they are allowed to do, but not brooding over mistakes of the past. That won't change conditions any. I taught school five years, and when I wanted to remedy conditions, even among the adults, I drew the most rigid discipline over my scholars and said to them to "right about face," that we were going the other way. The thing I would do for that daughter would be to express my wish or law and then enforce it whatever the cost. That, perhaps, sounds like everything but sympathy—the medicine is bitter I know—but it's the only cure—Ex-Bachelor, Tenn.

Green Mountain State.

At present the valleys and mountains of Vermont are covered with snow, but business goes on just the same. At north and south Poultney there is the slate industry—roofing slate—which is sent all over the United States.

At West Rutland there are marble quarries. Some are very deep, one being 280 feet, and lighted by electricity. At Barre they quarry granite, which is sent to all parts of the United States. The granite of Barre is made into building and monumental work. The marble, granite and slate quarries employ many thousand men.

Vermont excels the world in maple sugar and syrup. After our sugar season comes spring, with its birds and flowers.

Our greenclad mountains and our cultivated valleys attract the attention of many tourists. We have very fine schools which attract many students from other states.—A Vermont Girl.

A Great Book.

I am a young man 20 years of age. I live in the heart of the western Kentucky coal fields. I work in the coal mines and I like the work fine. My work is about 2 miles from the mouth of the mines. I like to read letters of real life.

I am a Sunday school foreign mission worker and active member of the Epworth league. Our Epworth league had a social gathering recently for the purpose of raising money for foreign missions. Each member was to double the amount of the size shoes they wore, therefore I had to pay 16 cents.

I have just finished reading the great book, Ben-Hur and I think it is wonderful.—Temperance boy of western Kentucky.

Come again and tell about the mines and miners. I think it would be interesting.—M. H.

The Junco.

How many feed the birds in winter? If you do not divide with them, many must surely die of hunger and cold. We have a side window in our kitchen where we throw out coffee grounds and scraps from the table and all winter one of the little juncoes has been coming for food and lately there has been two of them.

The first one that came is so tame he sometimes lights on the window sill. There is a maple tree standing a short distance from the house and the other day I started to go out that way. The junco was up in the tree, and when he saw me coming he began sputtering in his bird language. I stopped about four feet from the tree to see what the trouble was. He kept coming lower, stopping on every limb to read me a lecture.

I stood still and finally he came to the ground and then I saw the cause of his trouble. He had taken meat rind from the scraps we had thrown out and had carried it up in that tree to eat it, but had dropped it, and then I came along and he was afraid I would get it. Well he took his rind. It was as long as he was, by the way, and with a final "chee-chee-chee," away he went back up into the tree. He seemed to have no fear of me only that I was going to get his food.

How I do love the dear little fellows. They chirp and sing in sunshine and storm. The world would be lonely without the birds. Let us do all we can to protect them. Boys, instead of getting a rifle and killing your feathered friends get a camera and "shoot" them with that. Spend your time protecting them instead of being a menace to them.—Lena M. Rynders, Cohocton, N. Y.

Teacher's Progress.

It has been nearly four years since I have written to the Blade. The last time I wrote I was a happy-go-lucky school girl, but now I am a school ma'am and have to be more serious minded. This is my third term teaching and I love my work very much. I have 34 pupils and all grades but the seventh, so you see I have plenty to do. This is my second term at the same place and in that time I have bought paper for the school room, a flag, picture, bookcase and have a library of 32 books. I bought these things with money I raised by having socials.

I am a lover of good books and have read Laddie, Freckles, The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, That Printer of Udell's, and several others this winter, but my school work takes up most of my time, as I am doing the "Reading Circle" work. Our township gives us one Friday afternoon of each month for teachers' meetings. There we discuss the reading circle books and study them as any text, also any school problems. They are very interesting and I thing every growing teacher should do the work and attend these meetings.

I think we should grow in knowledge the same as our pupils, so we can have something new to take into the school room with us. The teacher who is not progressing along educational lines has a very poor chance now to get employment. Let us hear from others along this line.—A School Ma'am from Pa.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Lemon Gingerbread.

Two large lemons, four cupfuls sifted flour, one tablespoonful ground ginger, one-eighth teaspoonful cayenne, one cupful butter, one cupful molasses, one glassful brandy. Grate off the yellow rind of both lemons, then squeeze them and strain the juice. Put the molasses and butter in a bowl over the teakettle, stirring occasionally, until the butter melts. Add the lemon juice, rind and brandy, then mix all the ingredients together and make into cakes, place them on buttered tins and bake in a moderate oven.

Sago Pudding.

Wash half a cupful of sago and drain, then soak it in half a cupful warm water for 10 minutes. Put one pint of milk on to boil; when it boils stir in the sago and boil for five minutes, stirring constantly, by which time the sago will be cooked enough and quite clear; take the pan from the fire and stir in one heaping tablespoonful sugar and half a tablespoonful butter. Beat up two eggs and add them, mixing well, pour the whole into a buttered pudding dish, sprinkle a little ground cinnamon over the top and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

Cottage Pudding.

Cream two tablespoonfuls butter, add one-half cupful sugar and cream again. Add one egg well beaten, then, alternately, one cupful of milk and two cupfuls of flour. Lastly, stir in one-half a teaspoonful of salt and one and one-half teaspoonful baking powder, beat hard for three minutes, pour into a rather shallow cake pan, which has been well greased and bake for about half an hour in a hot oven. Serve with

Cheese Straws.

In making pies often you will have a small piece of crust left. Roll out and grate over it a good layer of cheese. Roll up, mold out, cut finger length, and bake a light brown. —Mrs. C. C., Vermont.

A Southern Dish.

Cook a pint of cranberry beans. At the same time cook a cup of rice and then line your baking dish with fat strips of ham, have a layer of beans then a layer of rice with strips of ham till your dish is full. Bake in a slow oven two hours.—M. C. C., Vermont.

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POET'S CORNER

How Betsey and I Made Up.

(Sequel to Betsey and I Are Out.)

Give us you hand, Mr. Lawyer; how do you do today?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was just the making of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I tell you I was blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what I was goin' to do;
And if my horses hadn't been the steadiest team alive,
They'd 've tipped me over, certain, for I couldn't see where to drive.

No—for I was laborin' under a heavy load;
No—for I was travelin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our lives ag'in,
And seein' where we missed the way, and where we might have been.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to a quarrel led,
When I ought to 've held my temper, and driven straight ahead;
And the more I thought it over the more these memories came,
And the more I struck the opinion that I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsey was good and kind.
And these things flashed all through me, as you know things sometimes will,
When a feller's alone in the darkness and everything is still.

"But," says I, "we're too far along to take another track,
And when I put my hand to the plow I do not often turn back;
And 'tain't an uncommon thing now for couples to smash in two;"
And so I set my teeth together, and vowed I'd see it through.

When I come in sight o' the house 't was some'at in the night,
And just as I turned the hill-top I see the kitchen light;
Which often a han'some pictur' to a hungry person makes,
But it don't interest a feller much that's goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house, the table was set for me—
As good a supper's I ever saw, or ever want to see;
And I crammed the agreement down my pocket as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsey she pretended to look about the house,
But she watched my side coat-pocket like a cat would watch a mouse;
And then she went to foolin' a little with a cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a-holdin' it wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper, I drawed the agreement out,
And give it to her without a word, for she knowed what 'twas about;
And then I hummed a little tune, but now and then a note
Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in my throat.

Then Betsey, she got her specs from off the mantelshelf
And read the article over quite softly to herself;
Read it by little and little, for her eyes is getting old,
And lawyer's writin' ain't no print, especially when it's cold.

And after she'd read a little, she gave my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was 'lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her face a-streamin' with tears,
And kissed me for the first time in over twenty years!

I don't know what you think, sir—I didn't come to inquire—
But I picked up that agreement and stuffed it in the fire;
And I told her we'd bury the hatchet alongside of the cow;
And we struck an agreement never to have another row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak cross nor rash
If half the crockery in the house was broken all to smash;
And she said, in regards to heaven, we'd try to learn its worth,
By startin' a branch establishment and runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a-talkin' three-quarters of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they both grew light;
And the days when I was winnin' her away from so many men
Was nothin' to that evenin' I courted her over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us,
Her lamp all trimmed and burnin' to kindle another fuss;
But when she went to pryin' and openin' up old sores,
My Betsey rose politely and showed her out-of-doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word or two;
But we've got our eyes wide open and know just what to do;
When one speaks cross the other just meets it with a laugh,
And the first one's heady to give up considerable more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, sir, a-talkin' in this style,
But somehow it does me lots of good to tell it once in a while;
And I do it for a compliment—'tis so that you can see
That that there written agreement of yours was just the makin' of me.

So make out your bill, Mr. Lawyer; don't stop short of an X;
Make it more if you want to, for I have got the checks.
I'm richer than a national bank, with all its treasures told,
For I've got a wife at home now that's worth her weight in gold.

The Fairest Land.

A Persian Poem.

"Tell me, gentle traveler, thou
Who hast wandered far and wide,
Seen the sweetest roses blow
And the brightest rivers glide;
Say, of all thine eyes have seen,
Which the fairest land has been?"

"Lady, shall I tell thee where
Nature seems most blest and fair
Far above all climes beside?
'Tis where those we love abide,
And that little spot is best
Where the loved one's foot hath pressed.
Though it be a fairy space,
Wide and spreading is the place;
Though it were a barren mound,
'Twould become enchanted ground;
With thee yon sandy waste would seem
The margin of Al-Cawthar's stream;
And thou couldst make a dungeon's gloom
A bower where new-born roses bloom."

Tommy's Arithmetic.

By Dora Marchant Conger.

Hippity-hop, hippity-hop,
Down the street to the candy shop;
Striped sticks in a big glass jar,
Tommy Taylor's favorites are.
"Six for five," said the candy man.
Tommy to subtract began:
"Six for five, and five for four,
Four for three," he counted o'er.
"Three for two, and two for one,
One for nothing—the sum was done.
"Please, Mr. Candyman," said he,
"You may give the 'one for nothing' to me!"
And so surprised was the candy man,
He gave it to Tommy, who turned and ran.
But should you try this trick, my dear,
It wouldn't work out that way, I fear.

The Missionary Box.

By Eleanor W. F. Bates.

It spanned full many a river, knew many a mountain pass;
It crossed the wheat-grown prairies, and valleys of flowers and grass;
By night and day it traveled, with many thumps and knocks,
'Till it paused at a lonely cabin—did the missionary box.
The missionary stood there, a smile upon his face.
All round, like a flock of chickens, the the children grew apace;
Johnnie ran for a hammer; Teddie pulled at a screw;
Bessie tugged at the cover, the baby helping, too;
But the father hushed the tumult, and the clamor died away;
For he said, when all were silent: "Now, children, let us pray.

"Father, thy gifts are many; we thank thee for each one,
But most today we thank thee for what kind hearts have done.
Far away are the helpers who knew of our pressing need;
Bless them, gracious Father, for loving thought and deed.
Teach us to use in wisdom the gifts awaiting here;
Make us to be unselfish and patient and sincere,
Still to press on with courage, like Him who overcame;
All of these things, our Father, we ask Thee in His name."

Oh, who could tell the story when the box was opened wide?
First of all were blankets, which the mother laid aside,
So much she knew of sickness and poverty and cold,
When humble neighbors sought her and tales of sorrow told.

Then close beside were garments, all spotless and unworn,
And "A suit of clothes for the pastor" was the legend pinned thereon.
The missionary viewed them, a tear within his eye,
And an unspoken blessing was lifted up on high;
For the preached word is given with dignity and grace,
And a patched coat o' Sundays seemed somehow out of place.
Next the sweet mother lifted a soft and pretty gown,
And said "How this will please her, our neighbor, Mrs. Brown!"
But the missionary smiled on the face that cheered his life,
And answered very firmly, "I know it fits my wife!"
There were tops for little children (here the baby squealed outright),
And some for the bigger younglings, some skates, maybe, or a kite;
And wistfully asked Bessie, that winsome little elf,
"Mamma, would it be selfish to keep this doll myself?"
Oh, soon in the pastor's parish full many mothers' flocks
Were gladdened by the contents of the missionary box.

But the gift that came the nearest to breaking the pastor's heart
Was a square and heavy package laid by itself apart;
For a heart may break with gladness, and the books that came to sight
Were what he long had needed for guidance and delight.
His hurrying hands were trembling; his face was flushed with joy;
He clasped the precious volumes, and he laughed like a happy boy.
As travelers in a desert hail the shadows of great rocks,
So to the weary worker was the missionary box.

Oh, ye who wrought its coming with tenderness and care,
Be sure that memory holds you in daily thought and prayer.
It enters on a mission to comfort and bless'er small each gift,
Ye are led in ways ye know not; and, uplift.
Still from the little cabin by lonely western tides
In ever-widening circles spreads the love that cheers and guides;
And a blest remembrance always the door of faith unlocks
Of hearts that planned and hands that packed the missionary box.

Poems Wanted.

"One morning, 50 years ago," to Mrs. William Owen, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Darius Green.

"The apple boughs half hide the house," to Mrs. Lyle Emery, Garfield avenue, Newcastle, Pa.

Virginia, to Allie M. Dooley, Forest Depot, Va.

The Church and the World, to Mrs. George Foote, Sidney, N. Y.

Seein' Things at Night.

"Ship me somewhere west of Denver," to H. J. White, Allatoona, Ga.

Mabel Clare, to R. L. Gammon, Johnson City, Tenn.

Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight.

"There a mother old and gray who needs me now," to Wilma Callihan, Martha, W. Va.

Faded Coat of Blue.

Lily Lee, to H. N. Lincoln, East street, Dallas, Texas.

Evolution, to Mrs. L. D. Redlon, Quincy street, Topeka, Kan.

Three Drowned Ladies, to Hazel Conn, Beverly, O.

"A handful of earth from the land of my birth, to Mrs. B. E. Kays, Augusta, N. Y.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. R. A. wants to know why R. R., No. 25, Velpen, Ind., don't have her receipts for honey and butterine published on the Peace Page as it is a help one another page.

Susan of West Virginia wants some of the readers from Arkansas to please give descriptions of that state. She would prefer to hear from parts in and near Washington county.

A. J. A., Mich., lives in the lovely lake region of Ionia county near Grand river. She says if there were more women like Miss C. W. Stockwell what a good world it would be.

John W. Ward of Conneautville, Pa., would like to know if some reader could tell him where to find Osgood's American fifth and sixth readers, the ones used 30 years ago by our mothers in school.

D. O. B., Va., says they moved from Ohio in the spring of 1897. He likes the climate of Virginia and has a good farm 14 miles from Richmond.

"I was 70 Feb. 24 and there were five ministers and their wives here from five different denominations to help celebrate," says Mrs. Lucy Hubbard. "I was born and raised in Linn county, Mo., and lived on the same farm for over 40 years. But we have lived in Dayton, Wash., for 26 years. I I thought when I first came that I was leaving all the good people in Missouri, but I found just as many good people here and have always been blessed with good neighbors."

Mrs. H. R. M., Ohio, tells about the evangelistic work of the youngest of her four children. The mother had been reading to them the story of the tares and the wheat. The two older boys, church members, said with pride that their mother and themselves were wheat, while affirming to their little sister that their father was among the tares, because he was not in the church. The little girl took this very much to heart, as she loves her father dearly, and so she went to him and said, "I will be wheat, if you will, papa." He agreed, and shortly after joined the church, so that the family is now all "wheat."

Mrs. Helen M. Daniels thanks you for the 145 cards received on her birthday. She read them many times and they have made her very happy.

Worried asks what he shall do—stay in the city and work in a factory or try for farm work where his health would be better. He is 18 and has to help support his parents, who seem to want him to stay in the factory. He feels that if he went on a farm he could be of far more help to his parents and much happier. With such strong conviction in favor of farm work and the life in the open, I should go to the country at once.

Mrs. C. F., Westville Ch., says that her father took our paper in 1849. John H. Dimick, now at rest, was a staunch abolitionist, and his big home on the hill was the last station to the underground railroad, where he took many a poor being at midnight 12½ miles to the Canada line.

E. J. Stickney, Rutland, Vt., asks the civil war veterans who wrote him last summer about scrapbooks to write again, as he has lost the addresses.

J. B., New York, thinks there are so many "fairy tales" in the guise of novels in the public school libraries. He believes in reading more biography, history and travel.

Betsey Jane of Michigan is the mother of three girls. She says: "When they were young I went with them evenings to town and threw myself into their pleasures when we entertained at home. I kept my eyes and ears open, and when they began to have the societyof young men I tried to have them see the difference between the good and the bad. I never gavee personal advice to one girl in the presence of the others, and I enjoyed the confidence of all. Now they are all married and gone and jusct my good John and I left. It is very lonely at times. I often wish for a woman companion, one who would teach me to sew."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)
BY HELEN ROWLAND.

Marriage is the point at which a man stops looking a woman over and begins overlooking her.

A great man is one who is ruled by his likes rather than by his dislikes, by his enthusiasm rather than by his prejudices, by his admiration rather than by his distastes, by his loves rather than by his hatreds.

Many a girl has mistaken her love of a motor-car for love of the man who owned it.

Alas! it so difficult for a girl to know what to do! If she doesn't respond to a man's sentiment she bores him to death, and if she does she frightens him to death.

Many a woman marries for gold—and then has to coax and scheme in order to get hold of enough of it to pay her carfare.

At 16 a woman appeals to a man's eye, at 20 to his senses, at 30 to his heart, and after that to his vanity.

Funny, how a little thing like a new engagement ring will fill the average girl's heart with such a deep, sweet, uncontrollable pity for all the other women in the world that she becomes alomst unbearable.

Funny, but a woman who wouldn't believe her husband's most elaborate and convincing midnight "excuse," on oath, will stake her faith on any little beauty doctor with a curly mustache who tells her that he can transform her from an ugly duckling into a vision of loveliness for a dollar and fifty-nine cents.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Ginseng.

Grandpa sent The Blade to me last summer and I have enjoyed reading it very much.

I have read all the letters and have never seen one from Narrows. I am a junior in high school, president of the class.

I go to school at Fordsville, about five miles from Narrows on the train, leave six-thirty in the morning and return six-thirty at night. There are six of us girls who go on the train. We have a room that we study in after school is out till train time.

Narrows is a small town, has five stores, a large sawmill, school building, two churches and one of the largest ginseng nurseries in the country, which is owned by my father.

Ginseng is a plant cultivated for medical purposes. It is used to some extent in America, but chiefly in China. It takes eighteen months for the seed to germinate. They begin to come up by the last of April or first of May. The plant has to be three years old before it will produce seed. The berries are a bright red and are ready to gather in September. The best place to grow this strange plant is on a northern slope. The soil should be light and slightly sandy. When the root is dried you can get from four to ten dollars per pound.

My father has a shade made of laths and around the sides he has grape vines. We have the shade for the garden and fruit, too. Last summer we had butterbeans planted along one side for shade.—Grace Renfrow, Narrows, Ky.

A House on a Hill.

I am a little girl ten years old and I live in a country village among the West Virginia hills. I lived in town until three years ago when we moved here to live with my grandmother. I have one brother and two sisters. We live on a hill in a white house with pine trees all around in the yard.

We love our home as much as Wild Rose of North Dakota loves hers. My daddy is a rural mail carrier since we came here. He had always been in a store before. I love to visit my friends in town, but I am always glad to see home again and my nice big yard to play in. We only have a two-room school here, but I am doing fourth grade work and getting along nicely—Harriett Eleanor Talbot, French Creek, West Virginia.

SHORT AND SWEET

Myrtle Braswell, Montezuma, N. C., lives near the Grandfather Mt., and only a mile from Linville river, where are rainbow and speckled trout.

Cecil Ferguson, Sarton, W. Va., likes to coast and help with the farm work.

Mildred Chase, Johnson, Vt., is in the seventh grade. She has lived in the Vermont hills all her life and would choose no other place. Mildred loves to read and spends her spare time that way. She wants River Shannon and Irish Exile.

Allie Ruth Vogel, Helvetia, W. Va., is in the fifth grade, and was never tardy nor absent from school. She has three sisters, and for a pet, a banty chicken.

Lula Hobbs, Hagan, Va., believes in being kind to dumb animals. Her pets are a dog and a pigeon. She has three brothers and two sisters. Their father is a rural mail carrier.

Ola Grubbs, Shoals, W. Va., has four sisters and a brother. Her shepherd dog, Jeff, and a turkey are her great pets.

Fred Sleath, Mattie, W. Va., wants to hear from more of the boys and girls of the different states.

Elaine Mae Jones, Dresden, O., likes books and music, and believes in being kind to dumb animals.

M. L. Wallis, Niota, Tenn., sees no harm in the pictures. He has an organ and practices a great deal as well as reading any good books.

Evangeline Johnson, Batesville, Ind., loves her two pets, a cat and a horse. The horse is Bird, and the cat Snowball.

Gwyn Welch, Dresden, N. C., has 20 pigeons, and has observed many different kinds of birds this winter.

Effie Vennia Rice, Crewe, Va., used to live in North Carolina and went to school with Edith and Vaughn Fisher. Effie is 15, and likes all the housework and to work in her flower garden.

Daisy Hendershott, Burton, W. Va., asks for cards. Grace E. Clute, Manitou, Colo., is at present with her grandparents, the dearest people I know. She has a pet hen, and her grandfather has two pet dogs. One of the dogs is the best playfellow she ever had; they run races and she teaches him tricks. He can open a door with his paws.

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

Your Business.

Your business on earth this day is to be kind. For kindness plays a great part in the affairs of life, and if you make it your business to practice it, every day in the year will taste sweet to you. Kindness makes you lovable, and all the love in the hidden recesses of the hearts around you will exhale the fragrance of gratitude in response to your courteous word or your kindly deed.

Save your money, if you choose—be saving of your time, if you can; but DON'T HOARD YOUR KINDNESS. Kindness if the God-like attribute in men. If you hoard it your strength will wither. If you open the door of your heart and send it out, all the unseen angels of the spiritual world will enter and bring you gifts of power.

You can buy with kindness what cannot be bought with money. It is kindness that makes your home a place of peace—a shelter for the body and a pleasure for the mind. You cannot buy love with money; but you can woo it with kindness. The affection of children, the trust of woman, the faith of man—even the dumb loyalty of animals—can be bought with kindness, and if you can buy them, my friend, YOU ARE RICHER THAN MANY of the princes who rules amid the piles of gold.

If you are kind you will never be lonely and you will always have friends. A man who had seen much of the world, George W. Childs, the publisher, said that "kindness to others is helpfulness to one's own self. Learn to think of others before thinking of yourself, and you will have friends enough and of the best."

If you are kind you will tint your whole world with cheerfulness. You will become an optimist. Hope will be your spring eternal in your breast, and every smile given, every sanguine thought, every gentle word, will give you courage to advance. Your plans will bring you prosperity, because there is nothing base or mean concealed in them. You will learn to think with a right mind, and you will think your best, for the brightest and best side of human nature will be turned toward you, and your mind will reflect the image of what it sees. From doing good you will learn to be good, and soon you will learn to be great—GREAT IN YOUR NATURE, if not in worldly power.

You cannot despair if you are kind. Truth and virtue will ever be with you and the beauty which is the companion of your soul will bring you happiness. The practice of kindness will make you brave. The task of each day will be easier, the burden of each hour will be lighter, if you rise each morning with a kindly countenance.—O. K., W. Va.

In Tennessee.

I served in the army of Tennessee and Cumberland and was in Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in Pap Thomas' corps. My brigade was in the center of Sherman's army. We experienced some severe and trying service. Such as Stone river, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the battles following that campaign.

About the hardest test of our endurance was after the battle of Chickamauga. We were camped on Starvation Hill in South Chattanooga, Tenn. For three months the enemy held both the river and railroad, cutting off our supplies at Bridgeport, Ala., only 14 miles away. During those winter months we had to get our supplies with our army commissary teams over the blue clay hills on the north side of the river, the distance being about 30 miles.

The roads were extremely bad and the mules poor, and getting poorer. They could not get our rations to us. So the army was reduced to quarter rations. Besides we were short of clothing. We remained in this situation until after the battle of Lookout mountain, which I shall describe in another article.

If this is read by either the blue or gray comrades that participated in these battles, will you write an article here or a personal letter to me? I would be glad to hear from a Confederate soldier, especially if any live near Chattanooga and can tell us something about Starvation Hill. I presume it is near the center of the city of Chattanooga.—W. R. Matthews, Co. C, 11th Regt., Mich. Vol. Inf., Hesperia, Mich.

The Sheltering Cliff.

On the side of a high cliff 20 feet above a spring of cold water, that gushed out from beneath the ledge, was a small round hole sheltered by a projecting stone. As people stood and drank of the refreshing waters they often wondered at the opening on the smooth surface of the cliff.

Had it been formed by a savage hand or was it natural? The birds had discovered it, and to them it was an ideal place for a home. A brown thrush and his mate proceeded to take possession, build a nest and bring up their little family.

What a safe, cozy little home it was to the happy birds, as they lived and loved, and sung together, through the long, bright spring and summer days. In the green woods and fields around them was an abundant supply for all their needs. With the clear spring to quench their thirst. The storm that sometimes swept over the land did not disturb their peaceful repose in the home nest, sheltered in the solid rock. Every day was one of joy as they cared for their brood, and I fondly imagine that not a single trouble ever came into their happy life.

As I sat in the shade of a friendly tree, enjoying the beauty of the scene, the birds flitting in and out of their little home, I thought, with great joy and peace in my soul, of the eternal Rock of Ages, that had been cleft for me.—W. R. S., Okla.

Danger in Pictures.

About 35 years ago, I began reading the Blade. The serial story at that time was entitled, From the Cradle to the Throne. How much good the movies might do in the world if they were kept strictly moral. I have attended just a very few and have found them both interesting and educational, therefore harmless.

I think it would be better to cut out those hideous pictures that are being published in the big papers. It is absolutely sinning against the unborn. I have known expectant mothers ruin what would no doubt have been a beautiful child, by gazing at some hideous freak; and although many children are beautiful I think those terrible half-human, half-beast pictures are responsible for many unnatural features in children. The expectant mother's nerves are not at all times strong enough to resist the effective power of these things over her.—St. Joe Sister.

Lemon Sauce.

Boil together for five minutes one-half cupful sugar and one cupful water, add one tablespoonful cornstarch, dissolved in three tablespoonfuls cold water, stil until thickened and cook for fiev minutes longer. Take from the fire ,add the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls butter and stir until thoroughly blended.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Ethelbert W. Nevin.

I would like to have a biography published of Ethelbert W. Nevin.—E. M. K., Ashbyburg, Ky.

Ethelbert Woodbridge Nevin, the American composed, was born November 25, 1862, and died February 17, 1901. His musical education was obtained in Pittsburgh and Berlin. After three years spent in the latter city he returned to his native land and opened a school in Boston. He appeared in public occasionally, but his reputation rests chiefly upon his compositions, which date from the twelfth year. One of his compositions which is popular throughout the world was written when he was 13 years of age.

One critic has said that Nevin's songs, written with a high, poetical feeling, inspired by the verses they sing, are melodious enough to justify them as lyrics, yet are near enough to impassioned recitative to do justice to the words upon which they are built, and that his method of accompaniment is not the slavish thumping of a few chords, to keep the voice on the key, with outbursts of real expression only at the interludes, but with a free instrumental composition, with a meaning and integral valhe of its own; not merely serving the voice, but truly accompanying it.

Last Two Amendments.

What amendments to the federal constitution have been added since the fifteenth was adopted—R. M. O., Fairlee, Vt.

The sixteenth and seventeenth amendments were the last to be made to the United States constitution. The sixteenth is worded as follows:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumerations.

The seventeenth amendment follows: 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacascies, provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

Joseph C. Lincoln.

I would like a sketch of the life of Joseph C. Lincoln published in this department—H. H., Rockwell, Ia.

Joseph Crosby Lincoln, the author, was born in Brewster, Mass., on February 13, 1870. His parents were Joseph Lincoln and Emily Crosby. He was educated at Brewster and Chelsea, Mass. On May 12, 1897, Lincoln married Florence E. Sargent of Chelsea. From 1896 to 1899 Lincoln was associate editor of the League of American Wheelmen Bulletin. In 1899 he removed from Boston to New York. He has contributed short stories and verse to magazines.

Lincoln is the author of Cape Cod Ballads, Cap'n Eri, Partners of the Tide, Mr. Pratt, The Old Home House, Cy Wittaker's Place, Our Village, Keziah Coffin, The Depot Master, Cap'n Warren's Wards, The Woman Haters, The Postmaster, Rise of Roscoe Paine, Mr. Pratt's Patients and Cap'n Dan's Daughter.

Christian Endeavor.

I would like to have you publish a history of the church society known as the Christian Endeavor.—Q. A. M., Vinson, Okla.

The Christian Endeavor is a society strictly religious in all its features. It was organized February 2, 1881, in Williston church, Portland, Maine, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark. From one small association it has expanded into over 57,000 societies in all parts of the world with an aggregate membership of about 3,500,000.

The first Christian Endeavor society in England was organized in 1887, and was followed by similar ones in other countries, and the constitution has been in over 80 different languages. The movement is not a denominational one. Any society belonging to any evangelical church, which adopts the leading principles as set forth in the constitution, including the prayer meeting pledge, and which guarantees these principles by the name Christian Endeavor, is admitted to all the privileges of the organization. In the United States the Presbyterian church has the largest number of societies; in England the Baptists lead, while in some parts of Canada and Australia the Methodists are in advance of all others.

No National Holidays.

Will this department please tell me if there are any national holidays, and if so, what are they?—A. R., Hartford, Mich.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In its second session the Fifty-fourth congress pased an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and with this exception there is no statute on the subject of the public holidays. The proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. The different state legislatures, however, have passed acts making legal holidays in their own states.

Edmund Vance Cooke.

Please give a brief sketch of the life of Edmund Vance Cooke.—M. M., Logan, Ohio.

Edmund Vance Cooke, the author was born in Port Dover, Canada, on June 5, 1866. He was the son of Edmund and Matilda Vance Cooke. Young Cooke received his principal education in the public schools of Cleveland. On October 21, 1897, he married Lilith Catlesberry of Chicago. In 1893 Cooke began to lecture on the platform with lecture entertainments. He is the author of A Patch of Pansies, Rimes to Be Read, Impertinent Poems, Chronicles of the Little Tot, Told to the Little Tot, A Morning's Mail, Little Songs for Two, I Rule the House, Basbology, The Story Club and The Uncommon Commoner. He has contributed poems, stories and occasional articles to leading magazines and weeklies.

Republic of Liberia.

I would like to have you tell me something about the government and history of the republic of Liberia.—S. J. M., Cox's Mills, W. Va.

The constitution of the Republic of Liberia is modeled on that of the United States. The executive power is vested in a president elected every two years, and the legislative body known as "the legislature of Liberia," and divided into a senate and house of representatives. The republic is divided into four counties, each of which elects two senators for a term of four years. Representatives are elected biennially, every county being entitled to one representative, and an additional one for every 10,000 inhabitants. There are now 13 members of this house of the legislature.

The constitution provides that all elections shall be by ballot, and that every male citizen possessing real estate shall have the right of suffrage. Now none but colored persons are allowed the rights of citizenship—to hold office, or purchase real estate in the republic. The president must be 30 years of age and be possessed of real property to the value of $600. He is assisted in his executive duties by a cabinet of seven members. By the constitution slavery cannot exist in the republic or be countenanced by any one of its citizens. There is no standing army, but service in the militia is required from every citizen between the ages of 16 and 50. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court and several subordinate courts.

Liberia was under the protection of the United States from its founding in 1822 until July 26, 1847, when it was declared independent. In 1848 it was recognized as a sovereign state by Great Britain to negotiate a loan. There has been one popular outbreak, in 1871, caused by the fact that the president, James Roye, who had been to Great Britain to negotiate a loan, was said to have appropriated part of the money for his own private uses. He was arrested and imprisoned and another president installed in office. The money borrowed by Roye in Great Britain laid the foundation for a public debt for the republic. It amounted to $500,000, and no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the government being so managed that it is always in financial straits.

The population of Liberia is estimated at 2,060,000 inhabitants. Since the emancipation of the negroes in this country the immigration to Liberia has been but slight, and the republic is so widely separated from the enlightened nations of the globe that any rapid progress in civilization and the arts cannot be expected from it.

Checkers.

Please give an explanation in these columns of the rules for playing the game of checkers.—P. C. Y., Mabel, N. C.

Checkers is a game of skill played by two persons with a checkered board divided into 64 squares and with 24 disks of wood. At the beginning of the game each man places his men on alternate squares of the first three rows of his side of the board, which is so placed between the players that each one has at his right hand one diagonal line of two squares of the color chosen to play on. This leaves the two middle rows of the board unoccupied.

The privilege of the first move is determined by lot or in any manner agreed upon. The first player advances one man in his foremost row one square diagonally, his opponent likewise moving a man, and so on, alternately, until one player exposes a man to capture by leaving a vacant space behind him on a diagonal line on which stands next to him a man of his opponent. Capture is effected by leaping of such enemy over the man so exposed and occupying the vacant space, on which the man so taken is removed from the board. For failure to seize the opportunity to take a man prisoner the opponent may compel the capture of the piece or he may remove the delinquent from the board—an operation known as huffing. The player who first puts out of action all of his opponent's men wins the game. Putting out of action may be effected either by capture or by so hemming in the other's men that they cannot move.

If a player succeeds in getting a man across the whole board into the enemy's rear line of squares, it thereby becomes a king and may be moved either forward or backward. More than one man can be captured at a time if they stand in such order on the board that they consist of a man and a square alternately and this series may be in a straight diagonal or in any branching diagonal therefrom, provided the progress of the capturing man is always toward the king line.

Grand Falls.

Will you kindly tell me something in this department of the Grand Falls in Labrador?—A. W. C., Bondtown, Va.

Grand Falls is a cataract of the Grand river in Labrador, British America. These falls are located in a canon of the Grand river, 25 miles long and nearly 500 feet deep. The river begins a rapid descent about four miles above the falls. This descent is 200 feet to the falls where the precipice is 320 feet deep and 200 feet wide. Below the falls is another rapid descent of about 300 feet, and then a gradual descent to the ocean. The total descent from the beginning of the first above the falls to the ocean is about 2,000 feet. In 1839 this canon was discovered by a Hudson Bay company official named McLean. No further report being made of its existence, became a memory until 1891, when it was rediscovered and in 1894 was surveyed by the Canadian Geological survey.

Aristotle.

I would like to know something about the life and teachings of the Greek scholar known as Aristotle.—D. E. M., Marshall, N. C.

Aristotle was born 384 B. C. and died 322 B. C. He was the most famous and influential of the Greek Philosophers. He was the son of Nicomachus, the physician and friend of the king of Macedonia. When he was 18 years old he went to Athens, where he became a pupil of Plato, with whom he remained 20 years.

After the death of Plato he went to Atarneus, where he remained for three years. From there he went to Mytilene. He was later summoned to the court of Macedon to educate Alexander, the son of the king, and who afterward became known as Alexander the Great. About 335 he returned to Athens, where he founded his school and produced the greater part of his scientific works. He taught in the Lyceum. When Alexander died the uprising against the Macedonians forced Aristotle to flee from Athens in to Chalcis, where he died. He has written many articles which were of value.

Aristotle had one of the greatest intellects of all ages. His method was the reverse of Plato's. The latter insisted upon the unity of all being, while Aristotle developed the manifoldness of the phenomenal world. He is as analytic and discursive as Plato is synthetic and intuitive. Aristotle sees that the particular is necessary in order that we may know the universal. He gathered particulars from all quarters, history, the human mind, and nature. Both Plato and Aristotle believed that the reality, or the essence of individual things, was in the idea. But while to Plato the idea had an objective existence independent of the individual object which participated in it, to Aristotle the idea was imminent in the individual and had no being separate from it.

Underground Railroad.

Please explain how the underground railroad of slavery times was operated.—T. S. V., Lovelton, Pa.

Underground Railroad is the term given to a mysterious organization which made its business to aid in the escape of fugitive slaves. Among the Quakers of Pennsylvania was where the movement had its inception. The system was gradually extended until a chain of stations was established a day's journey apart. This chain led from Kentucky and Virginia across Ohio, and from Maryland through Pennsylvania and New York to Canada. The stations were private houses, the inmates of which were pledged to the cause. Food and clothing were furnished the fugitives who reached a station after nightfall when it was necessary. They were also given a night's rest. Those who were ill were provided with shelter until they could proceed on their way.

The reputed president of the organization was Levi Coffin, a Quaker. He assisted in the escape of about 100 slaves annually for many years. He always had a carriage ready to carry the fugitives to a place of safety, and organized sewing circles to make clothes for the destitute. Harriet Tubman, a colored woman, who had escaped north made 19 journeys to the south and brought back bands of fugitives, always without detection. The Underground Railroad was formally organized in 1838, but did not reach its perfection until the passage of the fugitive slave law in 1850 aroused the abolitionists to still greater exertions.

Pike County, Ohio.

I would like to have you give a description of Pike county in Ohio.—S. A., Harris Station, Ohio.

Pike county is located in the southern part of Ohio, and has an area of 411 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto river and drained by Beaver and Sunfish creeks. The capital is Waverly. In 1815 this county was formed from Ross, Highland, Scioto, Adams and Jackson counties. Its surface is generally hilly except in the rich bottom lands of the Scioto and its tributaries. The first permanent settlers in the county were Pennsylvanians and Virginians, and later many Germans settled in the eastern part. Agriculture is the principle occupation of the inhabitants. Much wheat, corn and oats are raised as well as fruit. Wool is also one of the products.

Rhode Island Capital.

Please give an explanation of why the state of Rhode Island had two capitals at one time.—J. G., Floyd, Va.

Rhode Island has but one capital—Providence. It was settled at two places—at Providence in 1636, by Roger Williams; and at Newport, on the island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett bay, in 1638, by William Coddington and others. These two colonies were finally combined into one by a charter granted by Charles II, king of England, in 1663. This incorporated the two into one, under the name of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which remained the only constitution of the state for 180 years—until 1843. Both Providence and Newport were jealous of each other, and the legislature met alternately in both cities, thus giving the state two capitals, until later, when it was determined to erect a splendid capitol at Providence, and to abandon Newport as a capital.

Miscellaneous.

E. V. W., Pomeroy, Ohio—Yes, the Ohio state board of health issues bulletins at stated intervals. You can obtain one by addressing the board at Columbus, Ohio.

J. W. B., Kellogg, Ia.—New York city is the largest city in the world. The latest population figures are 5,253,885.

C. H. A., Leesburg, Ind.—A sketch of the life of Eugene Walter was published in this department on February 17.

J. J. C., Cedar Rapids, Nebr.—Robert's Rules of Order are still an authority on parliamentary law.

C. K. B., Aledo, Ill.—We have no information on the biography of Carranza, the Mexican leader.

B. E. P., Dowagiac, Mich.—Raymond Poincaire is at present the president of France.

L. M. K., Chrisney, Ind.—Any person born in the United States is a citizen thereof.

W. P. S., Colley, Va.—Hemlock is classed as a soft wood.

J. I. W., Macon, Ill.—A close examination would be necessary to discover whether the stone you mention contains any valuable mineral or not. Have some one examine it who has technical knowledge of such subjects.

W. K., Parkersburg, W. Va.—Galvanized iron is the best material for lightning rods if you want the first cost to be low. Copper and aluminum rods are best if you wish to pay more at first.

W. B. T., Ferrum, Va.—In 1894 the internal revenue rates on distilled spirits was raised slightly. This was during the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Admiral Jellicoe of the British navy carried off all the gunnery prizes when he was a midshipman on board the Britannia.

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TOWN OF SHACKS AND TENTS BUILT IN A NIGHT WHERE U. S. RAILWAY STARTS

Frank Carpenter Writes of Anchorage, Alaska, Famous Boom City.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Sunrise, Kenai Peninsula.

THIS letter is about the Kenai peninsula and the short valleys just north of it, through which Uncle Sam is now building the first section of the railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. I am writing at Sunrise, on the northern end of the peninsula, on the shores of Turnagain Arm. I am within a few miles of the end of the Alaska Northern railway, which Uncle Sam bought of the builders, and, as the crow flies, within 20 or 30 miles of Anchorage, the present headquarters of the railroad construction. I have come here from Seward, across country, as described in my last letter, and am now waiting for a motor boat of some kind to take me out of Turnagain Arm into Cook inlet and on up Knik Arm to Anchorage. In my travels I have already seen something of the Kenai peninsula, and I have learned more concerning it from the government engineers and scientists who have been making topographic maps and investigating its soils and other resources.

The department of agriculture has just completed a soil survey of the country. Two of its experts, Mr. Hugh H. Bennett and Thomas D. Rice, have recently traveled over it to estimate its farming possibilities, and their work will be accessible to the public through the department at Washington. They have explored the whole peninsula, and have investigated also the Matanuska and Susitna valleys, all of which are to be opened to settlers by the new railroad. The experts of the geological survey have completed a book of over 200 pages on the mineral resources of the peninsula, and the government is doing all it can to inform the people as to the actual conditions there. The results of its work are valuable, and any one expecting to go to Alaska should study the subject through Uncle Sam's recent researches. I would say also that no one should go without thoroughly understanding the conditions, and that the "want-to-get-rich-quick" man should stay away. The development of the country will be necessarily slow, and the making of money and the building up of a home in the wilds will be a longtime proposition.

And now let us take a look at the first country to be opened by the government railroad. It will be the Kenai peninsula and the Matanuska and Susitna valleys just north of it. Within a year from now there will be regular trains running across the peninsula from Seward to Anchorage, and the road should be completed from the latter town up the Matanuska valley to the coalfields. The distance from Seward to Anchorage is less than one hundred miles, and the tracks of the Alaska Northern railroad already reach more than three-fourths of the way. They go almost directly northward from Seward on Resurrection bay, crossing many beautiful valleys, to Turnagain Arm. The distance is 71 miles and the 20 odd miles from there to Knik Arm or Anchorage can easily be constructed. So far the government has done practically nothing to repair the tracks of the Alaska Northern and to put it into condition. But there is a gasoline car which runs northward from Seward daily for a distance of 45 miles, and this is being operated for the government. The rates of passage are about 7 cents a mile, and freights are correspondingly high.

A large number of homesteads have already been taken up along the line of the railroad, although no cultivation or clearing of any great extent has been done. Northward from Anchorage, in the Matanuska and Susitna valleys, homesteads are now being taken up and about 200 farms have already been registered along Knik Arm. There are several thousand people living at Anchorage, several hundred at Knik, and others are preparing to cut farms out of the woods of the Matanuska valley and along the Susitna. Many are planning to get farms near the coal lands

Coal is known to exist in the western part of the peninsula, and it was mined there by the Russians, who brought in laborers from Siberia and miners from Germany with a view to developing the territory. Later, one of the American steamship companies took some of the coal to San Francisco, but it was found of too low a grade to be valuable. It is lignite, varying in color from black to brown, and it cracks upon drying. There are great quantities of it north of Kachemak bay, and the entire Kenai lowland may be coal bearing. This coal will furnish fuel for the farmers, and, run through gas producers, it might be used for manufacturing purposes.

The great future of the Kenai peninsula lies in its farms. The agricultural department experts who went over the country a year or so ago have estimated that there are on the peninsula and in the Matanuska and Susitna valleys, where the railroad is now building, something like four million acres of fairly good land. This part of the country is low and it has an equable climate. Some of the region is covered with swamp and muskeg, which will need draining, but at least one-third of it will require clearing only to be made ready for crops. The land of the latter character is enough to make more then eight thousand farms of a quarter of a section each, or four thousand farms of 320 acres, which is the amount of land now allowed for a homestead in Alaska.

The total area of the lowlands which are suitable for farming is about three-fourths the size of the state of Massachusetts, and the best of the lands, those which do not have to be drained, are about twice as large as Rhode Island. Of the latter, one-half lies in the Susitna and Matanuska valleys, and the other half is on the western side of the Kenai peninsula.

If weeds, grass and bushes are any sign of fertility, much of this country will produce excellent crops. Here at Sunrise, outside the roads and trails, the land is a jungle of dense vegetation, and one wades through weeds as high as his head. I have found high grass in every open place in the forests and some of it is so thick that a man a short distance away is hidden from view. There is grass on the stream bottoms, on the benches and up the slopes of the hills even above the timber line. The most common is a redtop that grows to the height of five or six feet, and, as I am told, makes excellent hay. Indeed, it is cut for that purpose about Sunrise and Seward. It brings from $10 to $12 per ton when first harvested, and in the winter rises to $20 and upward per ton.

There is good forage almost everywhere in this part of Alaska, and it would seem that the country might become a stock raising section. According to the farming experts, this is the destiny of much of this region. They figure that the territory I have described will support 162,000 stock and allow eight acres per animal. They say the country should be devoted also to dairying, and that, properly used, it can be made to produce something like 25,000,000 pounds of butter or 60,000,000 pounds of cheese a year. It is in about the same latitude as parts of Finland and the Scandinavian peninsula, which are celebrated for their butter and cheese, and the climate is fully as mild. In this connection the Island of Kodiak, about 100 miles or so west of Seward, also promises to be a great dairying and stock-raising center. The government has an experimental farm there. I shall write of it in the future.

So far, we have had no experiment stations on the Kenai peninsula, although one will now be established to show what can be done. The experts of the department of Agriculture say early varieties of grain will mature, and that barley and oats will produce excellent crops. According to them 200 bushels of potatoes to an acre can be grown on the good soils without fertilization, and cabbage, lettuce, beets, turnips, garden peas and carrots can be raised without trouble. Strawberries have been grown in places, and there are wild raspberries almost everywhere. I have seen wild currants and blueberries in the woods. There is a low bush cranberry that makes very good jam, and a high bush cranberry that makes excellent jelly. There are also salmonberries and squawberries.

The climate of the Kenai peninsula is far different from what one would expect from its place on the map. It is temperate rather than frigid, and it compares favorably with that of our north central states. The Japanese current which flows along the southern shores of Alaska makes it so warm that the sea never freezes at Seward. The greater part of Cook inlet is open throughout the winter, and the warm coastal waters give the country a temperate summer and a winter that is only moderately cold. Here at Sunrise they have kept records for eight or nine years, and the winter temperature averages about 14 degrees above zero, rising to 17 above in December and February and falling to as low as nine in January. The average spring temperature is about 33 degrees and in the summer has an average of 51, although it goes up to 78 and 79 at some times.

The peninsula is about as far north as Stockholm or Petrograd. This gives it long days during the summer, and in parts of June and July there is practically no night at all. The growth of crops is produced by the amount of sunlight they get, and for this reason the people claim that they have a growing season quite as long as that in the northern parts of the States. This begins some time in May, continues until along in September. The people add to the growing season by starting their vegetables in hot beds and hothouses and many sprout their potatoes indoors, putting down a layer of potatoes, then a layer of earth, then a layer of potatoes and so on. When the weather warms up they set out the sprouts, and thus gain several weeks on Jack Frost. The summer season at Seward is about 146 days, and there is a period of 135 days in the summer during which no frost has been recorded. The average growing season over the whole region is perhaps 110 days, or as long as that of much of the northern parts of the United States proper.

I have made some inquiries as to the cost of clearing the land. It ranges from $100 to several hundred dollars per acre. Even the first figure seems high until one considers that $100 in labor would not begin to clear and prepare for cultivation any of the wooded farm lands of the States. Every acre of Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky has cost more than that to cut down the trees and get out the roots.

The settlers of the Kenai peninsula will have a game country that compares favorably with the eastern United States in colonial times. This is one of the best big game regions of Alaska. It is already attracting the attention of sportsmen and the number of city men who come here to hunt moose and mountain sheep is yearly increasing. The game should be protected and if so the mountainous regions will be a sportsmen's paradise for generations to come.

The country is noted for its moose pastures and it has the finest moose of the territory. They are plentiful in the central and western parts of the peninsula. There are now also many black bear and brown bear, but as the farms are cut out these will be crowded back to the mountains. There are many fur animals such as the lynx, land otter, marten, ermine and mink, and there is no doubt that fur-farming could be successfully carried on. There are flocks of wild birds, such as ducks, geese and snipe, and grouse and ptarmigan are to be had almost everywhere.

The peninsula has numerous streams and lakes which are filled with fish and in the summer the salmon run up the river that flow into Cook inlet and Resurrection bay. During my stay here I have had all the fish and game I could eat. The trout and salmon are especially fine. Fresh moose meat is for sale in all the towns during the open season. It brings from 12 to 15 cents a pound and a single animal dressed will often weigh half a ton. At one village 70 carcasses were sold last year.

WHY "ANURIC" IS AN INSURANCE AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH

Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10c. for large trial package of his new discovery—"Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is the most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar, besides being absolutely harmless and is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so many times more active than lithia, it clears the heart valves of any sandy substance which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood-vessels as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime-salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels have been favorably known for nearly 50 years.

—Advertisement.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have Shortness of Breath, Dizziness, Numbness, Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starts in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATION (No Oil)

If you have Gall Stones, Colic, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Yellow Skin or Sick Headache, write today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE. Send for STOMACH SUFFERERS FREE. Mills Chemical Co., 650 Mills Bldg., Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Stomach, Back Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Pain, Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Bloat, Jaundice, Pimples, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE.

ECZEMA

is Only Skin Disease No Internal medicine will cure Eczema. Only by the application of Cranolene can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. You pay us no money until you say you are cured. Write today. Mills Chemical Co., 650 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kansas.

An ounce of gold leaf will cover a space 14 feet feet square.

Pain Paint

Send No stamps we will send you a Sample of Wizard Pain Paint powder, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; eases the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents. B. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 50 Wolcott Bldg., New York.

Gray Hair FREE

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer restores original color mildly and healthfully. Different from any other. Will not wash off; looks natural; no sediment. Sample sent free. Be sure to describe original color of your hair. Large size bottle $1.00, prepaid. MARY T. GOLDMAN, 119 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

In the Name of Our Country

TODAY THE AMERICAN NATION IS FACING A great crisis. We must gird ourselves to protect life and liberty. We must not falter; we must cleave to the flag as a symbol of national ideals and honor. Have yon an American flag flying above your home? Your school? Your church? To carry in the parade on Memorial day, Flag day and the Fourth of July?

THE FLAG YOU LOVE

Should not be missing from your sight. Here is your chance to get a big one—from the Weekly Blade—secured by this paper for its readers at an unusually attractive price.

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM

Send for a flag. It is hand sewn with stitched-in stars, of fast colors, with brass grommets clinched in reinforced duck binding. It will last for years—flying proudly above the chimney top—a symbol of freedom.

A BIG FLAG 5x8 FEET . . 98c

Sent you postpaid. Get it now. Raise it to the breezes—send it fluttering above, where all can see that you are an American of America.

SMALLER FLAG—3x5 FEET

Made of same materials as the bigger one, for interior decoration and use in processions. Sold by The Blade only at this price. Clubs and army posts should have a number. **49c**

ADDRESS WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Treatment of Influenza or La Grippe

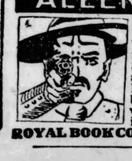
It is quite refreshing these days to read of a clearly defined treatment for Influenza or La Grippe. In an article in the "Lancet-Clinic," Dr. James Bell, of New York City, says he is convinced that too much medication is both unnecessary and injurious.

When called to a case of la grippe, the patient is usually seen when the fever is present, as the chill which occasionally ushers in the disease, has practically passed away. Dr. Bell then orders that the bowels be opened freely with salts, "Actolds" or citrate of magnesia. For the high fever, severe headache, pain and general soreness, one anti-kamnia tablet every three hours is quickly followed by complete relief. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also unexcelled for headache, neuralgia and all pains.

"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition—write to-day for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 101, Brockton, Mass.

ALLEN OUTLAWS



A new illustrated book in 42 chapters. Tells the provocation that led up to the most daring gun fight on record, where they shoot the Judge Sheriff, States attorney, 3 Jurors, and 8 others in the Hillsville Court Room. All crimes have a woman back of it, and BOYS, this one is worth reading. Large bound book inplain wrapper for TEN Cents. ROYAL BOOK CO., Dept 22 So. Norwalk, Conn.

MUTT AND JEFF Oh, My, No! It Wasn't Really the Czar, Simply His Valet

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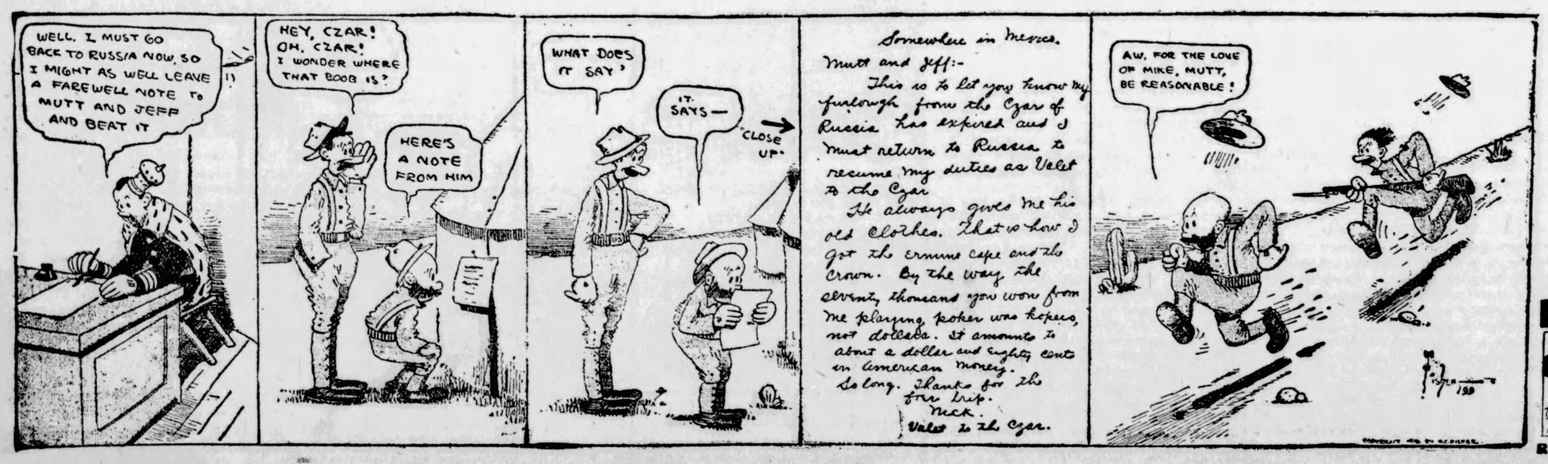
By "Bud" Fisher


WELL, I MUST GO BACK TO RUSSIA NOW, SO I MIGHT AS WELL LEAVE A FAREWELL NOTE TO MUTT AND JEFF AND BEAT IT
HEY, CZAR! OH, CZAR! I WONDER WHERE THAT BOOB IS?
HERE'S A NOTE FROM HIM
WHAT DOES IT SAY?
IT SAYS—
CLOSE UP.
Somewhere in Mexico.
Mutt and Jeff:-
This is to let you know my furlough from the Czar of Russia has expired and I must return to Russia to resume my duties as Valet to the Czar.
He always gives me his old clothes. That is how I got the ermine cape and the crown. By the way, the eleven thousand you won from me playing poker was kopecks, not dollars. It amounts to about a dollar and eighty cents in American money. So long. Thanks for the free trip.
Nick.
Valet to the Czar.
AW, FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, MUTT, BE REASONABLE!

AFT SEES CRISIS AS DEFENSE PLEA

ys It Has Shown How Close United States Is to War.

Detroit, April 21.—Winding up his peech on our national unpreparedess with a peroration on the press crisis with Germany, William ward Taft, former President of United States, held 100 Yale lumni at the University club in rapt ttention, as he said slowly and most mpressively:

"No one can speak with confidence f the crisis that at this moment nfronts us. I think I am right in aying that we all hope that war, or breach of diplomatic relations may e averted. But we cannot afford to ive up our substantial rights as neuals. We must insist on those rights, ven it may bring us into war. We ope it will not.

"But, wherever it leads, it has rought us to a realization of our pportunity to the world war.

"We have no right to count on our mmunity from war, and from unust military aggression, and we owe it to our ancestors, who gave us our ation and our national principles, to ake steps at once for proper military reparedness."

Referring to Mexico as "our interational nuisance," Mr. Taft said that hile it had been a thorn in the side f this country, Mexico has done this ountry one good turn in "teaching s a lesson on our unpreparedness."

Taking up the crucial points in merican history to point his argunents in favor of "a reasonable preparedness," Mr. Taft sent many a barbed shaft of satire home, under over of the famous Taft chuckle.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, April 24.—The wheat marte was steady to a shade stronger t the opening call. Outside markets ere stronger, in symthy with the nusually strong opening in stocks. he July option showed much trength at the start. There were no ales owing to observance abroad of he Easter holiday. Trade was on a airly liberal basis. Northwest prices ere 1-2c lower.

				Close
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	April 24. April 22.
May	1.18⅝	1.19½	1.18	1.19¾ 1.18¾
July	1.19	1.20⅛	1.18⅜	1.19½ 1.19
Sept	1.19¼	1.20⅜	1.18⅜	1.20 1.19⅛
Corn—				
May	....	....	....	77 76¾
July	77	77¼	76⅝	77¼ 76⅞
Sept	78½	78½	78¼	78½ 78¼
Oats—				
May	....	....	....	47¼ 47¼
July	47	....	....	47⅝ 47½
Sept	45⅝	....	....	45⅝ 45½
Clover seed—				
Oct	9.30	9.30	8.90	8.90 9.40
Dec	8.90	8.90	8.70	8.70 9.00
Mar	8.67½	8.67	8.55	8.55 8.90
Rye—				
May	....	....	....	95 95
Lard—				
May	9.20	9.20	9.05	9.05 9.20
July	9.20	9.20	9.05	9.05 9.20
Ribs—				
May	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25 3.25
July	3.17	3.20	3.17	3.20 3.20

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.12⅜	1.13½	1.11⅜	1.12½	1.12⅛
July	1.12⅛	1.13⅝	1.11⅛	1.12½	1.11⅞
Sept	1.10⅜	1.11⅝	1.09⅞	1.10⅝	1.09⅞
Corn—					
May	75½	75⅞	75	75½	75¼
July	76¼	76½	75	76¾	76⅛
Sept	76	76½	76¼	75⅝	75¾
Oats—					
May	44½	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44⅝
July	42	42⅝	41⅜	42¼	41⅝
Sept	39¼	39½	38⅝	39	39⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	23.40	23.42	23.35	23.35	23.25
July	23.20	23.50	23.20	23.27	23.17
Lard—					
May	11.97	12.35	11.97	11.27	11.87
July	12.27	12.45	12.00	12.37	11.97
Sept	12.20	12.60	12.20	12.52	12.15
Ribs—					
May	12.42	....	....	12.37	12.35
July	12.37	....	....	12.52	12.50

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.17⅛
July	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.17⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16	1.16¼
July	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.16⅞

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 36; solid pack, 35c.

Packing Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 13@13½c; York State, 21c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 36c; imported, 45c; Limburger, 35c; Lunchorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 22c; strictly fresh, 23c; storage, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Beets—Per bu., 60c.

Beans—Green and Wax, $6.00@7.00 per bu.

New Southern Cabbage, $2.75@3.00 crate; York Cabbage, 1½c per pound.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.

Florida Celery—$2.00 case.

Cauliflower—Per case, $5.00.

Endive—60c lb.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.60.

Lettuce—Leaf, 12@15c.

Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50.

Curly Head Lettuce—$3.00.

Mushrooms—50@60c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $1.00@1.50.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Florida Peas—$3.00 per box.

Ripe Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 40c.

Green Peas—Early June, $3.25; Telephones, $4.50.

Potatoes—Per bushel, $3.00@3.50.

Potatoes—$2.75 per sack.

New Bermuda Potatoes—$9.00 barrel.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 30c per doz., 20c.

Spinach—Home-grown, 45c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $2.00@2.50.

Turnips—60c per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.25@1.50.

Shallots—Per doz., 40c.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, 1.75.

Texas White Onions, per crate, $2.25.

Rhubarb—Illinois, 40c box, at $1.75@2.00.

Asparagus—Case, $1.75@2.00.

Spinach—Per bbl., $2.50.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11½@12c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—11@12c.

Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.

Veals—Alive, 18½@19½c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Spring Chickens, 12@13c.

Fowls—Over 5 lbs., 12@13c; light, 11c; cow chickens, 11@12½c.

Roosters—9@11c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.

Hams—14½c.

Bacon—21c.

Boiled Bacon—24c.

Dried Beef—Extra good, 12½c; 8 to 8 lbs., 21c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Pickled Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 13½c; luncheon sausage, 12½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13c; frankfurts, 12½c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, 22½c; knuckles, 15c.

Cotton.

New York, April 24.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 11.73c; July, 11.93c; October, 12.0c; December, 12.28c; January, 12.37c. The cotton market was active and unsettled in today's early trading. There seemed to be a good many selling orders around the ring, mostly from Wall Street sources, which were supposed to represent liquidation of long cotton by holders who had been disturbed by Saturday's break in the stock market. With tomorrow the last day notice day, there was also considerable talk of liquidation and the opening was barely steady at a decline of 7@11 points. Uneasiness over political conditions doubtless contributed to the nervousness of the market, but many of the May sellers bought late months, while there was considerable covering as well as some trade buying, and prices steadied up from the lowest, May advancing from 11.76@11.78c, July from 11.86@11.96c and October from 12.10@12.16c. Liverpool was closed.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,350; heavy and slow, others active; best steers, $9.35@9.75; shipping, $8.50@9.15; butchers, $7.25@9.25; heifers, $7.00@8.65; cows, $3.00@7.25; bulls, $5.25@7.75; stockers and feeders, $6.75@7.85; stock heifers, $6.25@6.75; fresh cows and springers steady, $50@110. Veals—Receipts, 1,900; active and steady; $4.50@10.50.

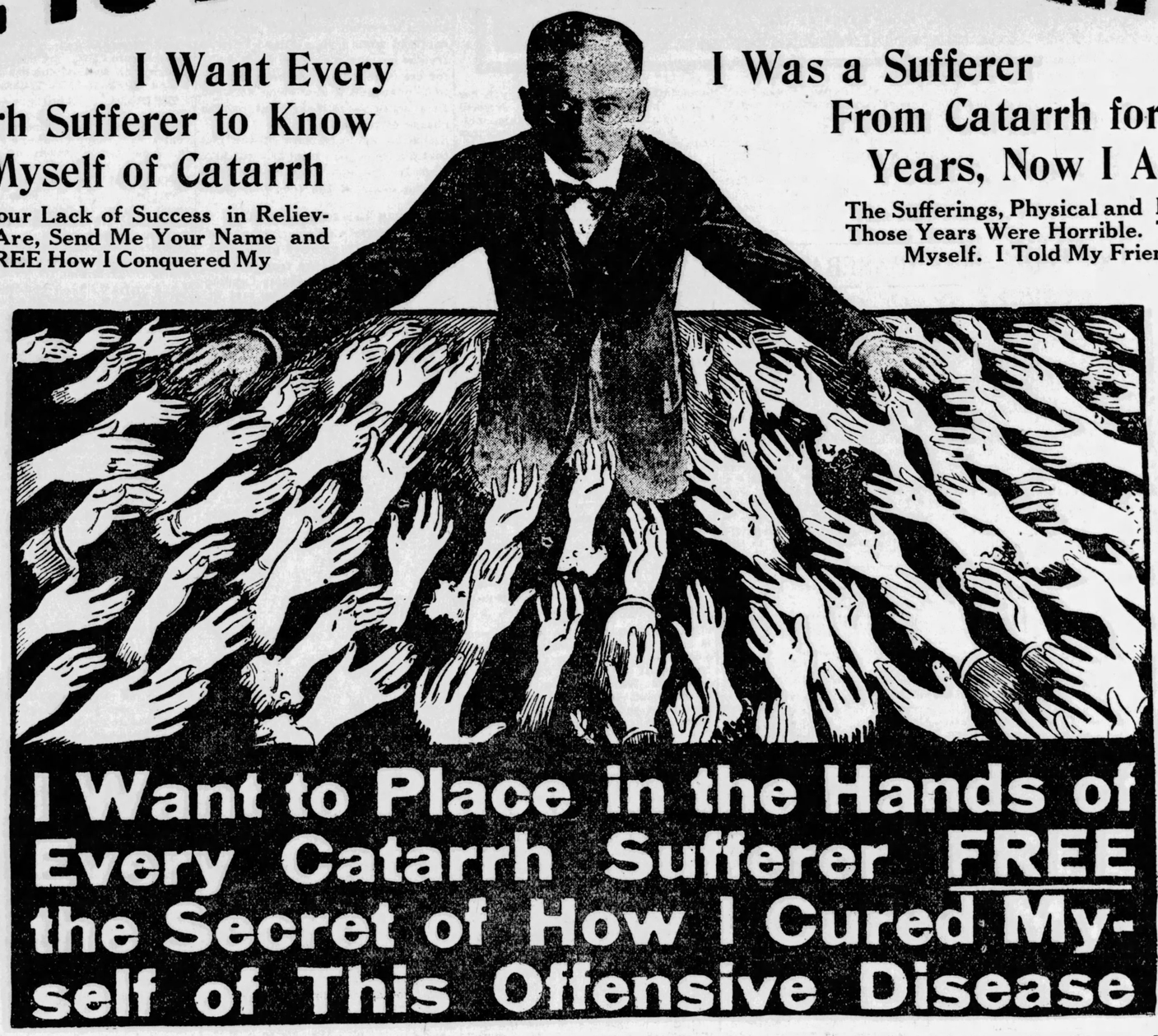
Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; active; heavy, $10.15; mixed, $10.15@10.20; Yorkers, $10.25; pigs, $9.25@9.50; roughs, $9.15@9.40; stags, $6.50@7.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 17,500; heavy and slow; lambs, $9.00@9.40; cull and common, $6.50@8.00; wethers, $7.75@8.00; ewes, $4.00@7.25; sheep, mixed, $7.50@7.75.

FREE TO SUFFERERS OF CATARRH

I Want Every Catarrh Sufferer to Know How I Cured Myself of Catarrh

Are You Disgusted With Your Lack of Success in Relieving Your Catarrh? If You Are, Send Me Your Name and I'll Tell You Absolutely FREE How I Conquered My Stubborn Case of Catarrh. You Will Thank Me All Your Living Days for This Offer I Am Making You. Don't Wait. Every Day Delays Your Happiness.



I Was a Sufferer From Catarrh for Many Years, Now I Am a Well Man

The Sufferings, Physical and Mental, That I Endured in Those Years Were Horrible. Then I Learned How to Cure Myself. I Told My Friends and They Were Cured. You Can Conquer Your Catarrh the Same Way, and I'll Tell You How Absolutely Free. I Want Every Catarrh Victim to Write to Me.

I Want to Place in the Hands of Every Catarrh Sufferer FREE the Secret of How I Cured Myself of This Offensive Disease

Unlike Anything You Ever Heard of Before

This secret treatment is different from anything you ever heard of before. No salves, lotions, jellies, ointments, pastes, greases, spays, atomizers, nebulizers; no masks, plasters, bandages, baths; no massage, electricity or vibratory treatments; no smoke to inhale; no surgery; no instruments, appliances or devices; no pain, no operation; one of the old, time-worn methods, but a simply, easy, pleasant, painless, invisible way that heals twenty-four hours a day, no matter where you are or what may be your occupation. A secret worth a fortune to you that I give you absolutely free.

I Am the Living Proof Catarrh Is Curable

Some people say that catarrh cannot be cured. I am a living, healthy proof that it can be cured, for I cured myself and have had no more trouble from this terrible and most objectionable disease.

I not only cured myself, but this treatment cured my friends and have told thousands, who testify that they are cured. I wish you could read with me the letter of gratitude I receive from those who thank me for having rescued them from the horrors of this disease. They are a glorious reward for my efforts to stamp out this loathsome disease. Write to me, today and I'll tell you my secret.

I Have Tried Dozens of Remedies, I Doctored for Years, I Fought to Rid Myself of Catarrh by All Means I Could Find, But Nothing Helped Me. Has This Been Your Experience? Then Write to Me AT ONCE.

Oh! the Joy of Being Freed of This Filthy, Disgusting and Offensive Disease!

One Happy Day I Tried This New Secret Method and in 24 Hours I Felt Relief. I Am Now Absolutely FREE of All Catarrh Trouble. You Can Conquer Your Catarrh As I Have. Let Me Tell You How.

Conquer Catarrh Before It Conquers You

Hawking, Spitting, Coughing and Foul Breath Due to Catarrh Are Disgusting to All

The catarrh sufferer has my sympathy. He has much to suffer, physically and mentally. I have seen the loved ones of the catarrh sufferer turn away in disgust at his foul breath, his hawking, spitting, coughing, strangling. It creates repulsion. Strangers glare at him and avoid him. Socially he is an outcast—a thing so disgusting that even close friends turn their backs on him. Instead of sympathizing with the victim who is suffering from the effects of this horrible disease, they shun him as they would the plague, for they know that he is a scatterer of disease germs—a danger, a menace to all.

It is bad enough to be a sufferer, but to be avoided, shunned by friends and strangers, adds a mental torture to the physical anguish.

The terrible feature of catarrh is that it starts so mildly. When catarrh first grips you it is only a trifling thing. You ignore it. It is merely annoying and you think it will pass away like a cold. That is when you should start treating it—**RIGHT AWAY.** But you don't. You neglect it and every day it grows worse.

Pretty soon you wake up in the morning with head and throat filled with filthy mucous. You strangle, you cough and spit and hawk to clear head and throat. Then it begins to spread. You swallow the disgusting stuff and your stomach becomes infected.

The progress of the disease then becomes more marked. You begin to suffer from deafness; head noises manifest themselves; your breath becomes tainted; the senses of smell and taste become less sensitive; headaches follow; your digestion is impaired; your nerves are affected; your circulation becomes bad; the poison is all through your system.

You are then a chronic catarrh victim, unfit to do your life work; weakened physically and mentally; suffering tortures; abhorred like a leper; a thing unfit to associate with your fellow beings. **Not even pitied.**

Truly, catarrh is a plague.

And the shame of it is that catarrh is curable. It is a miserable sacrifice to ignorance—an ignorance that is truly criminal, for the catarrh victim spreads the disease. The mother gives it to her children; the coughers, spitters, sneezers scatter broadcast the infectious germs. They don't mean to, but they do. And every new victim adds new victims. It is an endless chain of horror, clamping mankind in a horrible network of disgusting infection.

I said ignorance caused it. It is true, for ignorance of this simple secret I hold makes it possible for catarrh to endure.

Why not banish this ignorance. Let me tell you this secret. Let me show you the simple, easy way to banish your catarrh **as I cured mine,** as I have taught thousands to cure their catarrh.

I don't ask you to send me a cent. Just send me your name and I'll tell you all. I'll show you the quick road to recovered health.

Don't waste time and hard-earned money on worthless stuff that won't help you. Let me send you FREE this priceless secret that has already done so much for catarrh sufferers.

Sam Katz's Own Story

What I suffered from catarrh only a chronic victim of this plague can understand. I could wish my worst enemy no worse fate.

Not only physical suffering but humiliation and mental distress were my lot for years. In that time I tried everything I heard of. I spent a small fortune for remedies, for medical treatments, for so-called cures. I tried salves, jellies, lotions, sprays, atomizers, ointments, masks, massage, electricity, smoking, inhaling the fumes of burning chemicals, vibratory treatments, snuff, douches, appliances, etc., etc. But nothing helped me.

I had almost given up hope when I ran acoss a secret treatment that appealed to me. It was simple, easy, convenient, inexpensive and painless. I tried it and in 24 hours I could notice a real improvement. In a week I was much better—in a short time I was completely cured.

I was so delighted I told my friends about it. They tried it and they were cured. I told others, strangers, and they were cured.

I will gladly tell you my secret if you are a catarrh sufferer. Don't send me a cent. Just fill out the coupon and I'll tell you how I cured myself.

I don't want you to think I am a doctor, or a chemist or a scientist. I am not. I am just a plain business man. I have found that I can help others so I make you this offer.

SAM KATZ,

Suite K 1043, 2909 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Catarrh Is a Most Dangerous Disease, Affecting Whole Human System

Don't fool yourself with the idea that catarrh is a harmless disease. It isn't. It is a real danger and menace. Ask any doctor about it.

Catarrh in its early stages is not serious, but it is what it devolops into that makes it dangerous. Catarrhal asthma, catarrhal deafness, catarrhal bronchitis, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the bowels and catarrh of other vital organs are only a few of the serious disorders that develop from it. But it is in the weakening of your system that lies catarrh's greatest danger.

Our body is the battleground of an endless struggle between evil disease germs and our blood. As long as the blood is clean, pure, vigorous, disease germs are fought and conquered. But once it poisons the well-springs of life, then disease germs win an easy victory over us.

That is the great, ever-menacing danger of catarrh—it unfits our body to fight off disease by weakening the powers of resistance. In case of an epidemic a catarrh victim is an easy victim.

Catarrh is a wasting disease. It pervades the digestive organs so that they fail to digest the food we eat and the organs of assimilation so that we fail to get the nutriment from our food. That is why so many catarrh sufferers are weak, pale, thin, or what is equally dangerous, they are bloated, puffed up with stomach gases, flabby of muscle, short-winded, incapable of effort.

Don't neglect your catarrh, no matter how mild your case may be. Take it in time, before it has set its claws deep into your vital organs.

Don't put off writing to me. Every day **NOW** is precious to you. Every delay is dangerous, for physicians agree that catarrh is **a real menace, a real danger.** It not only develops into such diseases as bronchial catarrh, asthmatic catarrh, catarrhal deafness, intestinal catarrh, catarrh of the stomach and other vital organs, but it weakens the human system so as to make it incapable of fighting off contagion and infection from other diseases. Catarrh weakens your body, your nerves, your faculties, your mental powers.

You just can't afford to let it go on undermining your constitution. Smash it as you would a poisonous snake, for it is as dangerous to you as a snake.

Do it NOW, when it is easiest conquered. Send TODAY. You may forget it tomorrow. All you have to do is to fill out this coupon and mail it to me. **BUT DON'T DELAY.**

FILL OUT THIS FREE COUPON.

MAIL IT TODAY

Free Coupon

SAM KATZ,
Suite K1043, Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Please send me FREE the secret of how you cured yourself of Catarrh.

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. ....

Postoffice..... State.....

P. S.: I want you to send me everything you offer free to Catarrh suferers.

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE, SAYS GERARD'S NOTE

Germany's Answer to President Wilson May Be Dictated by the Big Teuton Financiers.

A desperate fight between federal agents and four Germans occurred on April 18 in New York on the 25th floor of 60 Broadway, and Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Captain von Papen of the German embassy, was placed under arrest on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland canal. Von Igel and his three companions were subdued only after the federal agents had drawn their revolvers and threatened to shoot. Von Igel became angry and declared his arrest would mean war between the United States and Germany, saying that the office was under protection of the German embassy. He was indicted with Captain Franz von Papen, former German military attache at Washington, who was recalled at the request of the United States government because of his alleged promotion of German propaganda.

Washington, April 24.—Confidential dispatches from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, indicate that Germany will make certain concessions to the United States in response to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare.

Whether the concessions will be sufficiently broad to meet the American demands appears uncertain. However, officials reflected an air of hopefulness for an amicable settlement of the issue.

It is understood Ambassador Gerard has received broad intimations that the German government will go to great lengths to preserve friendly relations with the United States. He is understood to have gained his impressions from officials of the Berlin foreign office, including Foreign Minister von Jagow.

The Berlin government is confronted with finding a way to satisfy the United States without arousing the element which insists upon a relentless submarine campaign.

Mr. Gerard's dispatches are of a highly confidential nature and were received during the night.

Feeling Is Hopeful.

The feeling in official circles naturally is hopeful because of the belief that if she so desires, Germany can extend her regulations governing her Mediterranean warfare to the Anglo-French naval war zone and thus meet the views of the United States.

It is authoritatively made plain that if Germany will meet the views of the United States relative to curbing the actions of her submarine commanders, she will find that the United States will meet her half way in negotiations that must follow for the purpose of determining just what is and what is not legal in submarine warfare.

To Return the Papers.

In addition, it is intimated in official circles, that there will be no attempt made to inject any foreign matter into the situation by this government. Confirmation of this fact was seen today in the orders sent by Secretary Lansing to Attorney General Gregory that all official papers seized in the arrest of Wolf von Igel in New York are to be turned back to Ambassador von Bernstorff. While this raises the question of what are official papers, which must be settled when the ambassador returns here tonight, the admission that officials papers cannot be seized is expected to make the incidents in connection with Von Igel's arrest much less serious than they have heretofore appeared.

All the Von Igel papers were sent to Secretary Lansing, who is personally said to have charge of the delivery to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

The ambassador has said informally that he would not make a selection from the papers, but would expect the return of all of them as being "embassy property."

German's merchant princes and bankers, the men who have made the financing of the war to date possible, will have the last say in the relations of that nation with the United States. Confidential advices received here today show that the Kaiser and the imperial chancellor have sought advice from the big business men who have been directing the German financial policy. They are inquiring what effect a diplomatic break with the United States will have on Germany's economic future. It is expected here that upon their decision will hinge whether President Wilson's ultimatum demanding cessation of present submarine methods against merchant vessels is accepted or rejected.

It is understood here that, by direction of the President, Ambassador Gerard has made it very plain to the German foreign office that this government cannot consent to any long drawn out parleys over the latest note.

ONE MEXICAN HOSTAGE DIES BY HIS OWN HAND

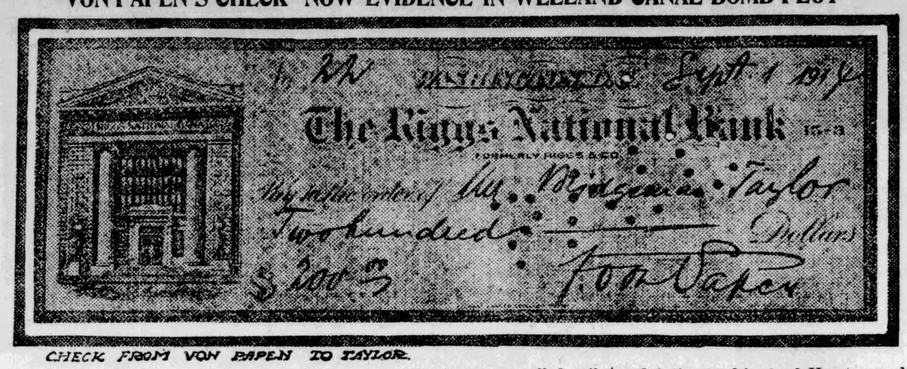
Mayor, Taken Prisoner by Cavalry, Commits Suicide.

Columbus, N M., April 24.—A story of the suicide of the mayor of a Mexican village, who chose death at his own hands in preference to living as an American hostage, was brought here today by a widely known American returning from a business trip in Mexico. The story, dramatic in its details, was verified, he said, by several expeditionary officers, who regard the attitude of the Mexican as typical of that of some of the more ignorant peons.

The Mexican, president of a squalid adobe village along the American line of communication, together with another native, was taken prisoner by American cavalrymen, according to the story, after snipers, who have menaced American columns, had been traced to the village.

Given an army mess kit at meal time the president seized a small sharp knife and, baring his breast, folded his arms and pressed the knife underneath them into his heart, before his guards could stop him. Meanwhile the other hostage attempted to escape and was shot so seriously that he died shortly afterwards.

VON PAPEN'S CHECK NOW EVIDENCE IN WELLAND CANAL BOMB PLOT



CHECK FROM VON PAPEN TO TAYLOR.

New York, April 24.—With five men indicted by the federal grand jury in the alleged German plot to blow up the Welland Canal, two of whom were connected with the German embassy at Washington, the situation between this country and Germany is becoming more tense.

The latest arrest in the case brought Wolf van Igel, former secretary of Capt. Franz von Papen, recalled military attache, and himself indicted by the grand jury, into the toils of the department of Justice. The others under indictment are Capt. Han Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer and representative of the Krupps in this country; Alfred A. Fritzen, a German, and said to be a close associate of Von Papen and Tauscher, and Constantine Vovani, an Italian and intimate friend of Horst von der Goltz, the alleged German spy, arrested in England and returned to this country. Von der Goltz will be a witness against the other men.

One of the pieces of evidence now held by the department of Justice is a check from Von Papen to Von der Goltz, which the latter asserts was to be used in furthering the plot to blow up the Welland Canal.

FEAR STAMPEDE TO ROOSEVELT

Stand-Patters Are Getting Pledges That Delegates Will Not Support Him.

Washington, April 22.—Republican standpat leaders, alarmed by the remarkable trend in the Republican party towards Col. Roosevelt as the nominee this year, have started an organized movement to take the measure of the Roosevelt sentiment and organize to combat it from this time forward. "Favorite sons" are lending themselves to the plan, in which the senate reactionaries are prime movers.

Delegates already elected are being sounded on first and second choice for President and are being told they may vote for any candidate before the people except Roosevelt.

Wherever possible delegates are being required to pledge themselves that, under no circumstances, will they vote for Roosevelt. The men behind the plan claim they have more than enough assurances already to make it certain Roosevelt cannot win the nomination. Whoever does, it depends, they say, on whether the delegates keep their pledges. At one time it was suggested that written pledges be exacted from delegates that they would vote for either of the favorite sons enumerated, but would not vote for Roosevelt in the convention. The purpose is to prevent a stampede to Roosevelt.

Progressive Republicans in congress deplore this move and say it may lead to a repetition of the events of the Chicago convention of 1912. There can be no reunion of the Republican factions, they say, if Roosevelt is to be proscribed, for the men who followed him in 1912 will resent such proscription. The plan for party harmony held out to the Progressives heretofore has been that everybody should come back into the fold, the past be forgiven and reunion effected to redeem the country from the Democratic administration. The argument advanced for electing uninstructed delegates was that they were to go to the convention with "open minds" to take the best that was offered and free to do the best for the sake of the party.

Now it appears that the delegates, wherever possible, are to be bound with secret instructions against Roosevelt, who polled more votes in the last presidential election than the reactionary candidate. They are also to be committed to one of a group of favorite sons for whom the people have not voted and many of whom have been repudiated at home.

There is likely to be an uprising in the Progressive Republican wing of the party over the scheme that has been disclosed here in the last few days. Secret plotting is to be exposed and a warning such as that Senator Borah has issued from time to time be uttered against the repetition of practices that nearly wrecked the party in 1912.

BASEBALL

The baseball season is on again in full swing, both major leagues and the American Association, the high class minor league organization, having begun their schedules. The A. A. opening took place last week on April 18, both major leagues having opened the week before. The Federal league, the outlaw organization, which existed two years, is non existent this season, peace having been effected between them and organized baseball last winter. Monday morning, April 24, found the New York Yankees leading the American league with the Boston Red Sox, 1915 world's champions, a close second. Philadelphia, last year's pennant winner in the National league, is now leading that circuit. Louisville holds the top notch position in the A. A.

American League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	5	2	.715
Boston	6	4	.600
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Chicago	5	5	.500
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Washington	4	5	.445
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

National League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	6	1	.857
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Chicago	5	4	.556
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Boston	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
New York	1	5	.167

American Association.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Louisville	4	1	.800
Toledo	3	1	.750
Minneapolis	3	2	.600
Milwaukee	2	2	.500
St. Paul	2	3	.400
Columbus	2	3	.400
Kansas City	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	1	4	.200

CZAR'S VETERANS AT FRENCH FRONT

Paris, April 24.—Russian troops that were landed in France last week have arrived at the front to reinforce the French.

A dispatch from Chalons-sur-Marne today conveyed this information and, as Chalons-sur-Marne is south of the Verdun region, it gave the impression the Russians would either be used at Verdun or else at some other point on the southeastern end of the line.

The Russians are seasoned veterans that have seen fighting in the eastern theatre of war and are all well equipped.

Succeeds His Brother.

Peking, April 21.—Prof. Westel Woodbury Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, has been named legal adviser to the Chinese government, succeeding his brother, William Franklin Willoughby.

Bark's Crew Is Saved.

London, April 21.—The British bark Ravenhill, of 1,825 tons, was sunk Tuesday, but the crew was saved and landed yesterday, according to Lloyds.

ALLIES PREPARE VAST OFFENSIVE

Grand Attack Upon the Germans in West Is Due Soon.

Russia has come to the aid of France and Great Britain in the great struggle on the western front, sending a strong force of troops to fight with the entente powers there. The Russians disembarked at Marseilles on April 20. It is thought they embarked for France from the port of Archangel, on the White sea, the only port through which there is free communication between Russia and her allies in the west.

Paris, April 22.—The allies' hour is at hand. All the anxiety and pessimism of the last few months has been swept away by the Russian landing at Marseilles. The date of the allied grand offensive, which the arrival of the czar's troops is universally taken to foreshadow, is now the sole and absorbing topic.

May 1 has generally been assumed as the time when the allies would set their armies in motion. As far as preparations go, all is nearly ready.

It is no secret that the British troops in France have been eager to begin for weeks. In March Gen. Haig offered to aid at Verdun, but Joffre declined, preferring that the allies conserve their efforts until the "nibbling" process on the Meuse is completed.

Await Lull Before Verdun.

With May only nine days away it now appears that the grand assault will be still further postponed. Although the French recovered ground at Verdun yesterday, it was only a tactical move, and is not likely to be followed, for the present at least, by an offensive on a large scale.

It is by no means sure that the Germans are yet ready to announce their great Verdun effort a failure. They may still continue to throw their masses against the battered ridges on the Meuse. As long as they do, Gen. Joffre is content to wait, exacting his price all the while for his time.

While I cannot attempt to give any figures of the Russians now in France, I can perhaps suggest some reasons for their coming. As far as the present force itself is concerned, the official explanation will suffice. The troops afford concrete evidence of the strength of the bond among the allies, which even the Germans have not been slow to understand.

But there are other reasons, as well. Foremost among these is France's present output of ammunition. France has surpassed all its allies in industrial organizations for the conduct of the war. How thoroughly its ammunition supplies have been organized is shown by the fact that in battle of Verdun commanders of batteries in action frequently have had to telephone the supply depots that shells were coming up faster than they could be used.

Expect Big Russian Army.

Despite the tremendous shell expenditure there, which frequently rose to 250,000 a day, France has continued to add to her great reserve stores. Russia, on the other hand, has approximately 6,000,000 men capable of bearing arms, but is without the munitions with which to equip them. It is easier under present conditions to ship the men out of Russia than it is to import arms for them.

Thus experts consider it probable that the transfer of Russians to France is likely to reach gigantic proportions. They would not be surprised if 250,000 troops were thus brought in to be equipped and supported by France. With British transports largely freed from Mediterranean service, this number could easily be brought in successive trips from Archangel and Kola.

BLUEJACKETS RUSHING WORK ON OUR WARSHIPS

7,000 Put to Task of Preparing Them for Sea Duty.

Boston, April 21.—Seven thousand bluejackets at the Charleston navy yard were put in overalls today for the purpose of making the 30 war vessels in the harbor ready for sea at the earliest possible hour. It was authoritatively stated that virtually every ship would be at the top-notch of efficiency in 15 days.

The enlisted men are being employed, because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient civilian mechanics. Half of the 7,000 had been recalled from furloughs and shore leaves.

"tI is a measure of preparedness," it was officially explained, "the necessity of which was increased by the fact that we have been handicapped for months by a shortage of civilian workmen and material. If we are to make these ships ready for sea at an early notice repairs must be completed soon and it was found that the only way to accomplish this was to put the bluejackets to work."

The vessels to be overhauled include six battleships, with a total of about 5,000 officers and men; 10 torpedo boat destroyers, three scout cruisers, one submarine and several auxiliary ships.

CASEMENT FACES TREASON CHARGES

Sir Roger Is Met by Scotland Yard Men When He Lands From German Ship.

Special Cable.

London, April 25.—Sir Roger Casement, the Irish nobleman who was captured while trying to land arms in Ireland on the nights of April 20-21 for use in rebellion, has been brought to London and is now being detained here awaiting military trial on the charge of treason.

Official announcement of the fact that Sir Roger had been brought here from Ireland was made by the press bureau today in the following statement:

Will Get Military Trial.

"Sir Roger Casement, who was arrested in an abortive attempt to land arms in Ireland from a German vessel, was brought to London Sunday morning. He was met at Euston station by officers of Scotland Yard and is now being detained in custody of the military authorities. Evidence relating to proceedings in Germany, in which Sir Roger figured since the outbreak of the war, will be produced at the trial."

British newspapers today hailed Sir Roger as a traitor and many of them demanded a penalty commensurate with the seriousness of his crime.

In the meantime, assurances have been given by competent authorities that the efforts of Sir Roger and his German co-conspirators to start a rebellion in Ireland have been without result.

Enlists With Germany.

The arrest of Sir Roger puts an end to the pro-German activities which he has been carrying on since shortly after the outbreak of the war. He was in the United States when the conflict broke out and at that time gave no hint of the propaganda which he was to carry on so strenuously during the next year and a half. Making his way to Germany by way of Sweden, Sir Roger at once enlisted his activities on the side of the Teutons, centering his efforts upon an attempt to stir up the Irish against England.

In England, Sir Roger tried to get Irish prisoners of war to enlist in the German army as a price of their freedom, but his efforts were fruitless.

This, however, was only a part of his mission. Then he issued an open letter to the ambassadors and ministers of the warring powers, declaring that he had evidence of a conspiracy between M. De C. Findlay, the British minister to Norway, and Adler Christensen, to cause his (Sir Roger's) arrest. Christensen being promised $5,000 for his share in the plot.

Applies for Citizenship.

The next heard of Sir Roger was a report that he had applied for German citizenship. Meanwhile, anti-British articles were appearing in German papers under the signature of the Irish nobleman.

It was said that a reward of $25,000 had been placed upon Sir Roger's head by the British government.

Before the war, Sir Roger gained prominence for the part he played in the suppression of Belgian atrocities in the Congo and the investigation of cruelties inflicted upon natives in the rubber fields of South Africa. At that time he was called one of the world's greatest apostles of humanity; today British newspapers bitterly scored him as the "Benedict Arnold of England."

Under Guise of Neutral.

Owing probably to the British censorship only the bare facts in connection of the arrest of Sir Roger Casement and the present situation in Ireland have been made public. It was announced officially, last night, that an attempt was made last week to land arms and ammunition in Ireland from a German auxiliary, under the guise of a German neutral ship, in conjunction with a German submarine. The auxiliary was sunk and a number of prisoners, including Sir Roger, were made.

In another London despatch it was indicated that unsettled conditions prevail in certain parts of Ireland. An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a train near Maryborough, southwest of Dublin.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, April 16.—French take offensive at Verdun, but are repulsed. Austrians capture Italian position at Mrzlivrh.

MONDAY, April 17.—Trenches south of Douaumont captured by French. British aeroplanes drop bombs on Constantinople powder factory. Russians defeat Turk division at Bitlis.

TUESDAY, April 18.—Attack of 30,000 Germans repulsed with heavy losses at Verdun. British cabinet fails to agree on compulsion. Russian right wing advances on Trebizond.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—In combined land and sea attack, Russians capture the Black seaport of Trebizond. Germans gain near Douaumont and capture 1,688 prisoners. Serbian troops with new equipment reach Salonika to again fight Teuton allies.

THURSDAY, April 20.—President Wilson threatens dispomatic break with Germany if submarine warfare continues. Mountain range at Ashkala, Asia Minor, taken by Russians after fierce battle. Three German attacks on Les Eparges fail.

FRIDAY, April 21.—Russian troops reach France to fight on west front, after long voyage. British cabinet reaches agreement on compulsion. Austrias admit loss of summit of the Col di Lana on Italian front. Turks flee from Trebizond.

SATURDAY, April 22.—Heavy German assault south of Douaumont pushed back by French. Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German admiralty staff, declares Germany can make no further concessions on submarine warfare. British say Turks lost 3,000 dead in Mesopotamia battle.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Harry K. Thaw has been granted a divorce from his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, John V. Thomas, the master appointed to take testimony, recommending it to the court.

Thomas Corkery, former Bull Moose floor leader in the Washington state legislature, asserts that Teddy Roosevelt is stronger in the west.

George W. Peck, former governor of Wisconsin, father of George W. Peck, Jr., of Chicago, and famous the world over as the author of Peck's Bad Boy, died unexpectedly on April 16, at Milwaukee.

Conscription of married men is causing dissension in England, and many rumors have been afloat that Lloyd George and other members of the cabinet may resign unless married men are forced to go to the front.

A Texan recently found on his lot a silver coin of Germany minted in 1790 under Francis II., German emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary.

An inmate of a Rhode Island penal institution has confessed to disposing of the body of Dorothy Arnold, the New York heiress who mysteriously disappeared several years ago.

President Wilson told the Daughters of the American Revolution last week that the United States would fight only for humanity. He said that tradition makes this country humanity's defender.

Thomas Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing prison, won another victory last week when Justice W. P. Platt struck out the immorality charge in the blanket indictment recently returned against him.

Col. Roosevelt has declared that President Wilson failed to perform his duties of leadership when he called a joint session of congress to lay before them the issues of the German submarine conference. He thinks the President has only himself to blame for the position in which the nation now finds itself.

April 19, the day on which President Wilson dispatched his ultimatum to Germany, is famous in history. It was the 141st anniversary of the outbreak of the war of the American Revolution. The battles of Lexington and Concord were fought on April 19, 1775.

According to reports at the allies' headquarters in Salonika, Greek residents of Turkey are being massacred by wholesale.

Eleven were reported dead and scores were injured in a succession of tornadoes which swept through the central portions of eastern Kansas and western Missouri the night of April 19.

Commerce, Entente Topic.

Paris, April 24.—The international parliamentary economic conference of the entente allies opening here on Thursday next will discuss the advisability of advance agreements among the allies concerning all legislative measures intended to regulate commercial relations between the belligerents.

RESUME OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY

ON February 4, 1915, the German government issued a proclamation declaring the waters around the British Isles a war zone and giving notice that, after February 18, all merchant ships owned by the enemy powers would be sunk.

On February 19, the United States sent a note of protest against Germany's submarine warfare on the ground that Americans traveling on British and French ships would be imperilled.

On May 7, the liner Lusitania was sunk with the loss of about 1,200 lives, more than 100 of the victims being Americans. Six days later the United States sent a note to Germany protesting against the methods employed in the submarine campaign and against the sinking of the Lusitania, which was not given any warning. The note stated that Germany could not expect the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of safeguarding American lives at sea.

Then began an exchange of notes between the United States and Germany, with the United States maintaining that the German government would be held to strict account ability.

The German government, on May 28, set up the contention that the Lusitania was armed and was carrying munitions contraband of war.

On June 10, the United States denied that the Lusitania was armed and insisted that Germany make proper reparation, promise not to sink any more ships without warning and give guarantees that suspected ships be searched and warned before any attack be made upon them.

The German answer to this was tendered on July 9. It said that Americans should not imperil themselves by taking passage on merchant ships owned by England and carrying contraband of war, but use ships flying the United States flag.

On August 19 the Arabic was torpedoed off Fastnet, two Americans losing their lives. Nine days later Count von Bernstorff promised full satisfaction for the Arabic, and on September 1 announcement was made that Germany accepted the American contentions in the submarine controversy, and two days later Germany offered counter proposals that American claims in the Arabic case be submitted to The Hague tribunal for adjudication.

In the meantime Germany was delaying a reply to another United States note relative to the Lusitania and the submarine policy in general which the United States had submitted on July 21, and the United States asked for an immediate answer.

On September 10 Germany replied with explanations and promises. On October 5 Count von Bernstorff presented a note to the United States conceding disavowal and reparation in the Arabic case.

The controversy continued with periods when an agreement seemed near, and others when a break seemed imminent.

On February 11 last Germany announced that she would sink all armed liners.

On February 24 President Wilson sent a letter to Senator Stone, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, announcing that the attitude of this country toward the submarine question had not changed and that "he would not consent to the abridgement of the rights of American citizens at sea."

In the meantime notes were sent protesting against the sinking of ships on which Americans were voyaging, the latest pertaining to the channel liner Sussex.

ITALIANS BLAST MOUNTAIN TOP

Destroy Lofty Peak in the Alps, Col de Lana, to Dislodge Austrians.

Rome, April 21.—By capturing Col di Lana, a lofty peak in the Dolomite Alps, Italian troops crowned with success an engineering task undertaken only when direct military measures failed after causing heavy losses to the Italians. The peak was defended by 1,000 Kaiser Jeagers, picked Austrian mountain troops. They were practically wiped out when an explosion of mines blasted the Austrian defenses. Only 120 of the thousand defenders survived.

Solemn religious services were held along the Italian front today to celebrate the fall of Col di Lana, the possession of which gives the Italians dominance over the Dolomite road in the Livinallonga valley and the railway junction at Toblach.

Last fall the Italians made countless attacks against Col di Lana. They suffered heavy losses but succeeded in surrounding the mountain only on three sides. Its capture by assault was found impossible and the task was then turned over to the engineering corps.

For five months, the engineers labored night and day. Three long tunnels were bored into the mountain. Under cover of the heavy snows hundreds of men worked without cessation to accomplish the task before the spring thaw came. They succeeded.

When the tunnels leading into the heart of the mountain were finished, many tons of high explosives were carried within and the three tunnels were blown up simultaneously by electricity from a point seven miles away.

The effect of the explosion was terrific. The whole peak was blown up. The blast was heard at Toblach, thirty miles away.

CARRANZA CABINET TURNS AGAINST HIM, IS REPORT

El Paso, April 21.—Venustiano Carranza's power in Mexico is tottering and his downfall is regarded as only a matter of time.

This news reached the border today from reliable sources. The military branch of the Mexican government is regaining the ascendancy and only Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the commander at Mexico City, is loyal to the first chief.

The anti-Carranza faction of the de facto government, headed by Gen. Obregon and Gen. Candido, respectively ministers of war and foreign affairs, is dictating every move now made by Mexico. The American campaign in Mexico brought the long smoldering enmity against Carranza to a head. Carranza made no protest against the entry of American soldiers into Mexico and his foes took this opportunity to solidify the opposition. The demand for the recall of the United States troops followed.

Chief's Life in Danger.

Carranza was forced to leave Queretaro and go to Mexico City to save his life. Instead of making a triumphal journey from Queretaro to the capital, Carranza was fleeing for his own safety. The internal crisis developed in this manner:

Caranza sought to have executed Generals Lucio Blanco, Panfilo Natera, Carrera Torres and two others because of the fear that they would be released from custody after being arrested on charges of treason, and lead troops against him. The execution order he issued was rejected by the commander of the Queretaro garrison.

Threatened With Death.

Carranza then ordered the mutinous commander punished, but soldiers and citizens in Queretaro protested violently and threatened to revolt if the orders were carried out. Caranza was threatened with death if he persisted.

Gen. Gonzales, notified by Carranza of the threatened mutiny, hurried to Queretaro. With an escort of 100 soldiers, Carranza was hurriedly taken to Mexico City.

Gen. Blanco, particular object of Carranza's hatred, was minister of the interior in the Guiterrez conventionist cabinet. He revolted against Carranza but later surrendered on offers of amnesty. Caranza had him tried. He was sentenced to death, but was saved by the personal plea of Major Gen. Hugh Scott of the United States army.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accetped for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Names of men who could qualify for electric railway positions in Ohio and neighboring states; experience unnecessary; good pay; state age. Address Box P-98, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free, 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Wanted—Young men as railway mail clerks; $75.00 month; sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Men wanted to become auto chauf-feurs; $18 to $50 week; earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-817, Rochester, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—FEMALE.

Middle-aged woman to do housework for small family; no objection to invalid lady. Address Miss Z. Decker, care L. Coats, Shelbyville, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia farms offer opportunities for you; $20.00 per acre up; easy payments; mild climate, no long cold or hot spells; social life, fertile soil, good markets; high prices; on railroad, convenient to trains. Write for free magazine and other information, F. H. LeBaume, Agril. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., 208, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Government land opening — 235,000 acres forest reserve in Arkansas open for homesteading in May; great chance for tract of free land; send 50c for Township Map showing Reserves and copy Homesteaders' Guide. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

For Sale—Farm lands in large and small tracts all over the South at great bargains. Interstate Land Corporation, Bristol, Tenn.

AGENTS.

Name and lodge emblems burnt gold; agents sell our high grade pocketbooks to men and women; name (type) and emblem engraved and burnt pure gold; two samples and particulars free; money back if not satisfactory. Gold Novelty Co., 167 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.

Will $120 monthly with automobile furnished free interest you? Then become agent or district manager for our guaranteed necessities. Tremendous sellers. Remarkable money makers. M. H. Rayburn Co., 181 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen Wanted—Men who can do things—A salesman from Iowa writes: "I took three orders today, made $22.60. My car fare and dinner was $2.60. How is that for a green man's first day—selling paints, lubricants and automobile oils and groceries. F. Hinchman Hill Co., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Oil—$10 invested with us has made others $500 in less than six months; let us send you our magazine, "Profitable Investments," six months free, which tells how to make your money make you independent. The Hoffman Company, 407 Fannin street, Houston, Texas.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 223 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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Superior day old chicks. Tested layers. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Rose and Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Acne, Pimples, Pustules, Red Nose. My treatment removes the cause, stops pus formation, eradicates all marks and restores natural skin. Booklet free. Dr. Rodgers, Suite 70, 853 W. Randolph st., Chicago.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

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I WILL PAY YOUR ROUND TRIP RAILWAY FARE,
A LOVELY WINTER OR ALL THE YEAR-ROUND HOME.
In beautiful, fertile, sunny, prosperous, central Florida; in the citrus fruit and winter gardening belt. One hundred miles north of the Everglades; high pine land with elevation of 125 feet.
TEN ACRES, TWO TOWN LOTS, FOR THIRTY-FOUR CENTS A DAY.
On the railroad, close to two towns of 4,000 and 7,000. Plant oranges, grape fruit and pineapples, as we are doing; ten acres will earn more than $50 or 100 acres in the north. Only $350.00, payable $10.00 monthly, without interest or taxes. I have dozens of photographs which I will send you free together with all the information you desire regarding this favored location. Wonderful opportunity. Write today.
John S. May, A 101 New York Life Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

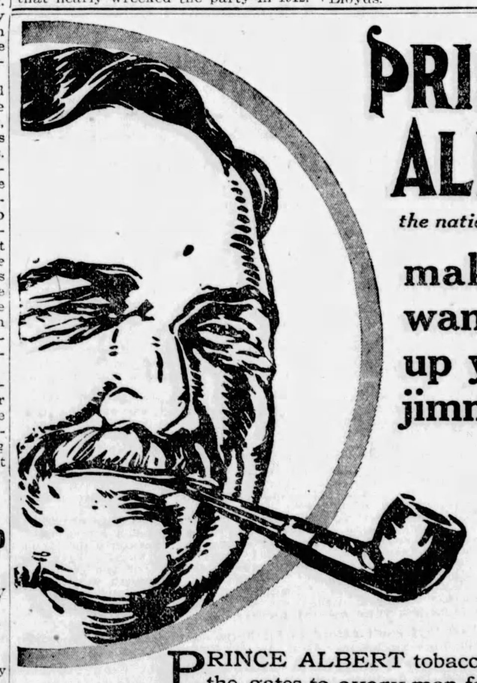
100 Acres, Stock and Tools.
Only $500 Required
Owner, a city man, if taken immediately throws in pair of horses, 8 head stock and farming tools; only 2 miles to town; cottage house; new barn for 18 head; $1,600 takes all with $500 down and easy terms; for traveling instructions see Page 17, our new spring catalogue, describing 300 bargains in a dozen states just out; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 150 Nassau st., New York.

GEN. VON DER GOLTZ ASSASSINATED, REPORT

Paris, April 24.—Reports from Swiss and Italian sources say that Field Marshal von der Goltz was assassinated immediately after the news of the fall of Trebizond reached Constantinople.

Another story says that upon seeing that the Russians were about to defeat the Turks before Trebizond, Von der Goltz, at the head of the Ottoman force, charged to certain death.

Yet another version says death was due to the rigors of retreat after the rout of the Turks before Trebizond.



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the national joy smoke

makes you want to fire up your old jimmy pipe!

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PRINCE ALBERT tobacco throws open the gates to *every* man fond of a pipe or a makin's cigarette—*it's so friendly!* Just makes smoke joy possible for all degrees of tender tongues and tastes! The patented process cuts out bite and parch! And you can't get better proof than the fact that Prince Albert is today smoked not only throughout the United States, *but all over the world!*

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You can buy Prince Albert everywhere in the toppy red bag, 5c; or the tidy red tin, 10c; in pound or half-pound tin humidors or in the handsome crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps P. A. fit-as-a-thoroughbred!

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made *three* men smoke pipes where *one* smoked before!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.
CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.
Box 10, Dixon, Ill.

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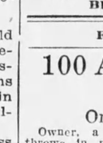

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We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, most practical. "MOTOR" 8 FURNISHED. Write for Free Book.
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